The Sydney Morning Herald.

"IN MODERATION PLACING ALL MY GLORY, WHILE TORIES CALL ME WHIG—AND WHIGS A TORY."

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Sydney, Fifteen Shillings per Quarter. Single Numbers, Sixpence. Country, Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter. Ten per cent. discount for payment in advance, and ten per cent. added if accounts are allowed to run over six months.

VOL. XVII. THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1844. No. 2179.

CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS
For one inch and under, Three Shillings, and One Shilling for every additional inch, for each insertion.

The only persons authorised to receive Moneys and Communications on account of the "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" (except at the Office of Publication, Lower George-street, Sydney) are MR. JOHN HARRIS, and MR. WM. BALL, Collectors, Sydney; MR. JOSEPH HUNT, Balmain; MR. T. M. SLOMAN, Bathurst; MR. LABAN WHITE, Windsor; MR. HUG TAYLOR Parramatta; MR. A. W. LARYMORE, Maitland and Wollombi; MR. JOHN BROWN, Campbelltown; MR. JOHN COLEMAN, Penrith; MR. FINCHAM, Postmaster, Wollongong; MR. ROBERT CRAIG, Cabinetmaker, Goulburn; MR. JOHN M'KINLAY, Postmaster, Cassilis and Merton; MR. JOHN GRAY, Queanbeyan; MR. THOMAS HOPE, Deputy Postmaster, Singleton and Jerry's Plains; MR. WILLIAM PRITCHARD, Deputy Postmaster, Liverpool; ——, Berrima; MR. ROBERT DAVISON, for the District of Yass; MR. THOMAS DOWSE, Moreton Bay; MR. JOHN HOULDING, Postmaster, Raymond Terrace; MR. PIERCE HEGARTY, Musclebrook; MR. HENRY ALDERSON, Clarence River; MR. JOSEPH LLOYD, Launceston, Van Diemen's Land, and Port Phillip; MR. WILLIAM BARNERD RHODES, Wellington, for Port Nicholson and Cook's Straits, New Zealand; who are provided with Printed Receipts, with the written signatures of "KEMP AND FAIRFAX," who hereby give Notice that no other will be acknowledged for debts accruing from January 1, 1841.

The "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" is Published every Morning (Sundays excepted;) and the Quarters end the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December; at which periods ONLY can Subscribers decline by giving Notice and paying the amount due to the end of the Current Quarter. ADVERTISEMENTS must specify on the face of them the number of times they are intended to be inserted, or they will be continued till countermanded, and charged to the party. No Advertisements can be withdrawn after Eleven o'clock, a.m., but new ones will be received until Nine o'clock in the Evening. No verbal communications can be attended to, and all letters must be post paid, or they will not be taken in.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to this Paper, and the Public generally, are respectfully informed, that the following Rules are strictly adhered to:—

In Sydney.—No new Subscribers will be received without *one quarter* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being 13s. 6d. per quarter.

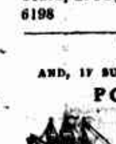
In the Country.—No new Subscribers will be received without *half-a-year* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being £1 11s. 6d. per half-year; and the Proprietors must be furnished at the time with a written undertaking that all future payments, both for subscription and charges of advertisements, shall be made in Sydney, or by the hands of an Agent.

In all cases, whether in Town or Country, the names of persons will be struck off the subscription list, when the arrears against them have stood over twelve months, and proceedings for recovering the amount due will be instituted.

Advertisements must be paid for previous to their insertion.

In all cases of Insolvency, when the party is a Subscriber to this Journal, the name is at once erased from the Subscriber's Book; and if he wish to take the paper in future, he must comply with the rule affecting new Subscribers, and pay in advance.

CLARENCE RIVER.



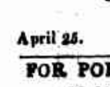
THE SCHOONER *SUSAN* will positively sail for the above river on Friday the 10th instant. For freight or passage apply on board, at Jaques's Wharf, Sussex-street.

6198 THOMAS SMALL.

TO ADELAIDE,

AND, IF SUFFICIENT INDUCEMENT OFFERS,

PORTLAND BAY.



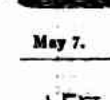
THE A1 ship *AUGUSTUS*, Captain Duff, 372 tons, will sail in a few days. For freight or passage apply to the Commander, on board, or to

GRIFFITHS, GORE, AND CO., Bent-street.

April 25. 5629

FOR PORT NICHOLSON DIRECT,

TO SAIL ON THE 12TH INSTANT,

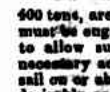


THE FINE SCHOONER *LADY LEIGH*, A1, 118 tons, Captain Reid. Apply to

J. B. METCALFE.

May 7. 6130

NOTICE.



PARTIES desirous of proceeding to Valparaiso or the Bay of Islands, by the *MARY NIXON*, 400 tons, are informed that all Steerage Berths must be engaged on or before the 10th instant, to allow sufficient time for providing the necessary accommodation. The vessel will sail on or about the 15th, and offers a most desirable opportunity for cabin or steerage passage to the above ports.

5895 C. APPLETON AND CO., Agents.

BOMBAY.

FOR BOMBAY DIRECT,



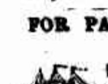
THE fine fast sailing SHIP *UNITED KINGDOM*, A1, 1267 tons register, Captain Teulon. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, at Botts's Wharf, or to

A. B. SMITH AND CO.

Sussex-street, May 3. 5963

FOR LONDON DIRECT,

For Light Freight and Passengers only.



THE British built A1 barque *JANE GOUDIE*, John Goudie, commander, now loading at the Circular Quay. For freight or passage (CABIN or STEERAGE), having superior accommodation, apply to the Captain on board, or to

J. B. METCALFE.

May 7. 6060

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY TO LONDON.

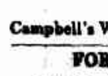


THE fast-sailing first class British-built barque *PENYARD PARK*, 377 tons register, J. Weller, commander, will sail on the 15th instant (wind and weather permitting), has two cabins disengaged. Apply to the master, on board, or to

6155 FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.

FOR LONDON DIRECT,

TO FOLLOW THE "SULTANA,"



THE fine fast-sailing brig *OCEAN QUEEN*, A1 for twelve years, 200 tons register, H. Freeman, commander, will meet with immediate despatch, having all her dead weight engaged. For freight or passage apply to the Commander, on board, or to

CAMPBELL AND CO.

Campbell's Wharf, April 20.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE SHIP *CREMONA*, 450 tons burthen, John Bulley, commander, having the greater part of her cargo already engaged, will meet with quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or to

6086 J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.

FOR LONDON.



THE FIRST-CLASS BRIG *WILLIAM STOVELD*; has room for 100 bales of wool, and two cabins disengaged. Apply on board, off Campbell's Wharf; or to

LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.,

6036 Agents.

EXCHANGE UPON LONDON,

THE Royal Bank of Australia hereby give notice, that they will sell their Drafts, or Scotch Bank acceptances, payable in London.

J. P. ROBINSON, Resident Director.

Office, No. 2, Church-hill. 5857

AUSTRALIAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.

TENDERS REQUIRED for the erection of a new range of warehouse, offices, and dwelling-house.

The plans and specifications to be seen at the office of

HENRY GINN, Architect.

Australian Subscription Library,
Macquarie-place. 5849

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE DISTRICT COUNCIL OF SYDNEY.

GENTLEMEN,—At the meeting held this day at the Royal Hotel, I had the honour to be nominated as a Candidate to represent your interests in the District Council. In the event of my election, I beg to assure you, that it is my determination to follow out the strictest economy, and to use my best exertions to have the objectionable clauses remodelled or withdrawn,

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
THOMAS BURDEKIN.

Macquarie-street, May 7. 6188

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE DISTRICT COUNCIL OF SYDNEY.

GENTLEMEN,—Having this day had the honour to be nominated as a candidate to represent you in the District Council of Sydney, I beg to state, that if I have the honour to be elected one of your representatives, I shall endeavour by a zealous discharge of the duties entrusted to me, *in a spirit of economy and reform*, to ensure your approbation.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
ACTON SILLITOE.

King-street, May 7. 6189

THE SHIPPING GAZETTE,

AND

SYDNEY GENERAL TRADE LIST.

THE Seventh number of the *Shipping Gazette* was published on Saturday, and will be continued every Saturday afternoon.

Contents:—Arrivals and Departures of Shipping for the week; Arrivals and Departures of Coasters; Imports and Exports for the week; the Shipping Intelligence of the week, including News from the Out-ports, Port Phillip, &c.; List of Ships in Harbour; Progress of Vessels Loading for England; Colonial Whalers at Sea; American Whalers; Australian Tallow; Export of Horses; Services of H.M.S. *Beagle*; Wreck of the *Royal George*; Walker's New Mode of Marine Propelling; Sydney Price Current; Commercial Remarks; Tables of Rates upon Vessels at the Port of Sydney; Quantity of Spirits and Tobacco in Bond; Exchanges; Freights, &c., &c.

*** Advertisements received for the above till ten o'clock on the mornings of publication. Terms same as for the *Morning Herald*.

Subscription to commence from the 6th April.

TERMS:	£	s.	d.
One copy, per quarter	0	7	6
Two copies, ditto	0	12	0
Three copies, ditto	0	16	6
Four copies, ditto..........	1	1	0
Six copies, per annum	5	0	0

KEMP AND FAIRFAX.
Proprietors.

GEORGE-STREET NORTH, OPPOSITE BRIDGE-STREET.

TEETH.

MR. J. EMANUEL, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist, continues to supply Artificial Teeth, from one to a complete set, arranged on the most modern and scientific principles, without extracting the roots, restoring perfect articulation and mastication. Charges strictly moderate, so as to meet the views of the most economical.

Mr. Emanuel wishes particularly to notice to the public that they may with perfect confidence place themselves under his care in any operation incidental to his profession,—Mr. E. being regularly *qualified*, having received his *diploma* as Surgeon-Dentist from the Medical Board of Holland, in the year 1836, which may be seen at his residence daily. All consultations free. Sets of teeth by self-adhesion, without springs or clasps. Scurvy in the gums cured. Loose teeth fastened. Artificial palates on a new principle. Malformation of children's mouths eradicated, in cases where the permanent or second teeth project too forward or backward, without drawing the teeth. Mr. Emanuel's Cement for stopping decayed teeth, however tender—without pain; the tooth warranted to keep the same colour. Those persons who have had their teeth stopped with any but the cement of Mr. E. will find that the tooth becomes black, and the adjacent ones also. Mr. Emanuel's specimen of artificial teeth having been much admired by several gentlemen of the Faculty, he will be most happy to show any lady or gentleman his plan of fixing them.

LIST OF CHARGES.	s.	d.
Teeth stopped with gold leaf or cement	10	0
Teeth cleansed..........	10	0
Drawing teeth...................	2	6

Instantaneous relief for the Tooth-ache, sold in bottles, at 2s. 6d. and 5s. each.

At home from 9 A.M. till 6 P.M.

Ladies and Families attended at their private residences.

N. B.—Teeth extracted gratis for the poor.

Observe—Two doors from Mr. Samuel Lyons's, Auction Rooms. 1187

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

HENRY FISHER'S (Custom's Buildings) Wine and Spirit Trade, is this day REMOVED to Moore's Corner, King and George streets (late Irving and Lamb's); his warehousing business is continued as usual at Custom House Buildings.

HENRY FISHER,
Warehouseman and Bonded Storekeeper.

April 22. 5466

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

PERFORMED with accuracy and despatch, at low prices, by

KEMP AND FAIRFAX.

REMOVAL.

THE Business of the old-established SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICE, FROM PHILLIP-STREET, TO WYATT'S BUILDINGS, NORTH CASTLEREAGH-STREET.

6032 J. FREDERICK JOHNSON.

CAUTION!!

THOMAS ROBINSON respectfully informs those gentlemen who have heretofore favoured him with their support, and the public generally, that he has no connexion whatever with the house in which he formerly carried on business, and which still bears his name in conspicuous characters, on the west side of George-street; but that his

HAIR CUTTING AND BATH ROOMS

are on the opposite side of the street, on the first floor of the house adjoining the Royal Hotel. 6039

GOULBURN.

F. NEWBERY, Tailor, Draper, &c., begs to return his sincere thanks to the gentry and inhabitants of Goulburn, and the county of Argyle, for the very liberal support he has received since his commencement in the above line; and trusts, by unremitted attention and strict adherence, which he has ever studied, to merit a continuance of those favours which he has hitherto received. Considering the depression of the times, he is determined to supply every article at the lowest possible prices. He begs to submit the following list, which, when the quality of the materials and superiority of style and workmanship are compared with any other house, will be found not only as good but superior:

	£	s.	d.
Superfine black, blue, invisible green, and other cloth dress coats	3	15	0
Ditto ditto frock coats, silk lined ...	4	5	0
Brighton beaver coats	2	10	0
First quality double milled Brighton beaver coats	3	5	0
Black or blue doeskin trousers.......	1	12	6
Olive doeskin trousers..£1 2s. 6d. to	1	8	0
Drab cassimere trousers...........	1	5	0
Superior double-milled cassimere and doeskin trousers	1	10	0
Patent Windsor cord trousers or breeches	1	5	0
Single-breasted black cassimere vests	0	15	0
Double-breasted ditto	0	18	0
A great variety of fancy, light, dark, or shawl vestings..........15s. to	1	5	0
Colonial tweed single-breasted vests	0	12	0
Double-breasted ditto	0	15	0

Colonial tweed coats and trousers equally cheap.

N.B.—Gentlemen's own materials made up, as follows:

	£	s.	d.
Dress and frock coats, making and trimming ....£1 5s to	1	12	0
Trousers—plain, 7s. 6d.; if strapped	0	11	0
Vests—single-breasted, 6s.; double-breasted..........................	0	8	0
Colonial tweed coats	0	18	0
Riding habits, plain (if silk lined, extra)...........................	1	15	0

N.B.—Cash on delivery. No credit whatever given on these terms. Where credit is taken, twenty per cent. will be invariably charged. 5983

338, GEORGE-STREET.
GREAT SALE OF DRAPERY,

BY COMMISSION.

BEACH AND GLEESON having entered into arrangements to sell by commission the entire valuable and extensive stock of this establishment—Notice is hereby given, that the premises are now re-opened, and the whole of the goods will be sold at *prices below anything in New South Wales.* Settlers, Country Storekeepers, Shippers, Captains, &c., will do well to avail themselves of this opportunity of making their purchases, this being a *bona fide* sale for CASH ONLY.

Further particulars will appear in future advertisements. Observe! 338, George-street, opposite the Old Burial Ground. 6124

BLANKETS.

JUST RECEIVED,—Ten bales extra-stout Witney blankets, 8, 9, and 10 quarter
Four cases plush and sealet waistcoats, with sleeves; and
Winter slops of every description.

ALSO,

Four hundred dozen basket salt.

On sale, at
A. & S. LYONS'S,
5891 Pitt-street.

EX "GANGES."

NOW LANDING, from the above vessel,—
Flannels
Blankets
Cloth
Hemisphere glasses, 10-inch
Candle moulds and frames

L. AND S. SPYER.

May 4. 6062

TO PUBLICANS.

JUST RECEIVED,

SPLENDID FIVE-MOTION BEER ENGINES
Ditto eight and ten cock SPIRIT FOUNTAINS, complete
Spirit Forces and Wine and Beer Measures

ALSO,

One of Thurston's best full sized BILLIARD TABLES, with all the latest improvements complete, Billiard and Pool Balls, Pool Marking Boards, Billiard Cues, and Rules of the Game. On sale at

A. & S. LYONS'S.
6047 Pitt-street.

INVOICE OF OILMAN'S STORES.

W. H. CHAPMAN has on sale, by private contract, the following choice assortment of—

Cases of pint sauces, cases salad oil, cases bottled fruits, cases vinegar (pints and quarts), cases mustard, spice, orange and lemon peel, pickles, &c.

ALSO,

A quantity of Byass's bottled ale and stout very superior, in casks. 6211

COLONIAL SOAP exchanged for TALLOW, at the Manufactory of the undersigned, King-street West, near the Commercial Wharf, Sydney.

5714 R. W. ROBINSON.

CITY WINE AND SPIRIT MART,

OPPOSITE THE MARKET,

IN GEORGE-STREET.

RICHARD BROWNLOW takes the liberty of informing the inhabitants of Sydney and of the colony that he has RE-OPENED his old-established Wine and Spirit Stores, with one of the best-selected stocks of Wines, Spirits, Ales, Porter, &c., &c., in the colony.

R. B. most respectfully solicits the public to call at his stores, when he flatters himself they will bestow on him that patronage he once so liberally enjoyed. 328

GENUINE WINE & SPIRIT STORES,

MACQUARIE WARD,

PITT-STREET SOUTH.

JAMES WOOD having received, by recent arrivals, a considerable addition to his stock, is now enabled to offer his friends and customers a variety of choice articles at low prices, for Cash, viz.:

Ales and Porter, in draught and bottle
Brandies, Rum, and Gin, in or out of bond
Cape Wine, in pipes, halves, and quarters
Prime old Port and Sherry
Fine old Maize, in any quantities, at 1s. 6d. per bushel.

Orders for Coals here, or at his Wharf, immediately attended to. 4969

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

THE CITY DEPOT, removed from the Custom's Building to Moore's celebrated corner, King and George streets.

Henry Fisher, of Custom House Buildings, in returning thanks to his numerous friends and the public in general, for the liberal and flattering support he has received for the last eleven years he has conducted his Wine and Spirit business in this colony, begs to apprise them, that for their convenience, he has this day opened the premises, corner of George and King Streets, late Irving and Lamb's, where every article in the trade can be had on the most reasonable terms.

Sydney, April 22. 5467

ELLIOTT'S STOUT, AND CASK GIN.

ON SALE by the Undersigned—Elliott's Stout, just landed, and filled up, at £3 10s. per hogshead.

Case Gin of superior quality, four and a quarter gallons, at £3 5s. per case.

EDWARD SALAMON,
6186 Auctioneer and Agent.

Bass's Strong Ale, No. 2,
Bass's Brown Ale, No. 3,
Bass's East India Pale Ale,
Allsopp's Burton Ale,

IN hogsheads and barrels, just landed, on sale at the City Depôt.

HENRY FISHER.

Customs Buildings, Harrington-street,
April 6. 4767

PRESENTS FOR ENGLISH FRIENDS.

CANDIED PEACHES.

THE interest with which any article of colonial manufacture is received in the old country has induced Cooke and Staddon to pack their Candied Peaches in tin boxes of 6 lbs. weight each, for the express purpose of shipping as agreeable presents to friends. Having obtained a prize from the Horticultural Society is a sufficient test of their excellence.

Wholesale and Export Confectionery Manufactory, No. 16, Hunter-street. 4407

STARCH, AT FIVE-PENCE PER POUND,

To be had only at S. F. Mann's Grocery Establishment, Pitt-street.

THE Manufacturer solicits, a trial which will prove the article is superior both in strength and quality to any imported starch, and as it has been subjected to the test of chemical process he confidently asserts one fourth is saved to the consumer.

An allowance to the trade.

Sydney, April 10. 4952

THE SUPERIOR LARGE EBENEZER COAL.

DELIVERED at any place within the City without extra charge, price 24s. per imperial ton of 2240 lbs., in sixteen bags of 140 lbs. each; on the Wharf, at the Depôt, Sussex-street, 22s. An allowance by the cargo. Shipping supplied. Orders punctually attended to.

1131 L. E. THRELKELD.

WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, AND HIDES.

EDWIN BENNETT, Wool Broker, will give the highest cash prices for clean and unwashed wool, sheepskins, and hides.

N. B.—Wools classed and re-packed as usual.

6030 Pitt-street, near the Union Bank.

TO FARMERS.

THE undersigned requests farmers to observe that he is ready to purchase good ENGLISH Barley in any quantities, for cash, at 3s. 6d. per bushel of 52 lbs.

To save trouble, J. W. informs the growers that *Cape* Barley will not suit him at any price.

JAMES WRIGHT.

Australian Brewery, Sydney. 5087

TO BE LENT, several sums, of £500 each, the repayment of which, together with interest at 10 per cent., must be secured by mortgage upon city property. Apply to

A. H. M'CULLOCH,

Solicitor, No. 197, Elizabeth-street. 6192

IN THE ESTATE OF THE LATE FIRM OF WILLIS, SANDEMAN, AND CO.

A FIRST DIVIDEND, of one shilling in the pound has been declared under the deed of assignment, dated 3rd April, 1843, and is now payable at the office of Mr. Joseph S. Willis, Church-hill.

JOHN G. ROBERTS, }
G. R. GRIFFITHS, } Trustees.
JOSEPH S. WILLIS, }

Sydney, May 4, 1844. 6114

NOTICE.

THE firm of "O'Reilly and Bradley," as Solicitors, Notaries, and Proctors, having been dissolved, the business will be carried on by the undersigned, at his original offices, in King-street East, Sydney.

EDWARD DORMER O'REILLY.

April 29. 5784

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the partnership hitherto existing between David Nathan and Israel Joseph, as General Merchants, Auctioneers, and Commission Agents, at Auckland, Wellington, and Nelson, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All parties indebted to the late firm at Auckland are requested to pay the same immediately to Mr. D. Nathan, who is hereby authorized to give a sufficient discharge for the same.

All parties indebted to the late firm at Wellington or Nelson are requested to pay the same immediately to Mr. Israel Joseph, who is hereby authorised to give a sufficient discharge for the same; and all accounts owing by the late firm, will be liquidated by Mr. D. Nathan.

Dated at Auckland this thirteenth day of March, 1844.

DAVID NATHAN,
ISRAEL JOSEPH.

Witnesses,
J. I. MONTEFIORE,
Merchant, Auckland.
C. MALPAS,
Clerk, Auckland. 6127

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

A CASE, addressed "L. LEICHHARDT, Esq., SYDNEY," is on board the *Mary Nixon*, in the Cove. As the ship is about to proceed to sea, it is requested that an entry be passed for it, or it will be landed and stored at the consignee's expense.

C. APPLETON AND CO,
Agents.
Pitt-street 6156

NOTICE.

ALL parties indebted to John Hodges, of Parramatta, Labourer, are requested to pay the amounts due to Mr. Cooper Turner, Civil Crown Solicitor, 218, Elizabeth-street North. 5795

LEFT in my charge, by a party crossing to Sydney, and since unclaimed, a dark bay mare, about fourteen hands high, branded on near shoulder ☐; near ribs, under saddle, resembling CDN; off shoulder I; off side, under mane, TH. If the above is not claimed within fourteen days from this date, she will be sold to pay expenses.

DAVID CROSS.

Wiseman's Ferry, May 6. 6112

WANTED, a respectable young woman to wait at table, and make herself otherwise useful; character indispensable. Apply to Mrs. E. Hallen, Bellevue House, Kent-street. 6088

SEVERAL Married Couples from the Midland Counties of England, some without children, remain disengaged, on board the *Elizabeth*, at Campbell's Wharf. 6164

APARTMENTS, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD.

GENTLEMEN may be accommodated with the above in a most healthy situation. Terms most moderate. Situation nearly centrical. Separate dining and bedrooms if required. Mrs. Miller, Kent-street North, next to the Fort Academy. 6191

TO SELL or LET, properties of the following description:—

Houses in the neighbourhood of Sydney, Parramatta River, North Shore, &c., &c.
Building Allotments, ditto ditto
Stores and Houses in Sydney
Ditto ditto at Maitland, Singleton, and Port Macquarie
Hotel at Maitland
Improved Farms in the interior, with large tenantry thereon, to be leased to capitalists at reduced rentals
Homesteads, with agricultural and grazing land, at Campbelltown, Maitland, Illawarra, &c., &c.
Grazing Lands, Liverpool Road, near Sydney, Parramatta, &c. &c.

Purchasers will have the option of letting the money remain on mortgage, for such time and terms as may be agreed upon.

Application to be made to G. C. Turner, Esq., 5, Elizabeth-street. 3412

TO LET, a neat Cottage, close to Mr. Lyons's Terrace, on the South Head Road, containing four rooms, cellar, detached kitchen, fowl house, garden, well of water, and large yard, with use of paddock. For particulars apply to Mr. James Wood, at his Wine and Spirit Stores, Pitt-street South, three doors from Liverpool-street. 5155

COTTAGE TO LET in Brisbane-street, South Head Road, near Lyons's Terrace. For terms, apply to S. LYONS, Auction Mart, George-street and Charlotte-place. 5387

HOUSE TO LET.

TO BE LET, a Cottage, situate on the Surry Hills, containing (4) four rooms, with detached kitchen, garden, and an excellent well of water; rent moderate. Apply to Mr. George Mitchell, Surry Hills, near the Boundary Stone. 6175

TO LET, a Family Residence, on the Surry Hills, consisting of seven rooms, with out-offices. Apply to Samuel Jones, of the "Governor Bourke," corner of Market and Sussex Streets. 6135

TO LET,—Camperdown Lodge, Gardens, and Grounds, near the Turnpike, Newtown Road, about half a mile from the boundary stone of the city. This residence is replete with every comfort for a respectable family. Apply to Mr. Stubbs, Mart, King-street. 5117

TO LET.

THE Farm of ABBOTSFORD, Stonequarry, containing 3,000 acres, 300 of which are cleared, stumped, and divided into paddocks. An excellent brick House, with suitable offices, fit for a gentleman's family; also, an excellent Orchard. The Goulburn Mail passing daily. Apply to

MR. HOWEY,
Park House, Park-street, or
5529 Upon the Farm.

TO LET FOR THREE YEARS,

THE unexpired lease of an eligible Dairy and Agricultural Farm, situated on the Lower Hunter, and being within eight miles of the Town of Newcastle. There is on the property a comfortable six-roomed cottage and all out-buildings requisite. The landlord would be willing to extend the lease, should a respectable tenant offer. For further particulars enquire at the *Herald* Office. 6110

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO DRAPERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms,

THIS DAY, THE 9TH MAY,
At half-past ten o'clock precisely,

One case striped Florentines
One case Turkey-red handkerchiefs
One case Turkey-red garments
Two cases mousseline de laine dresses
Three cases assorted dark prints
Two bales Lancashire flannel
One bale Welsh flannel
One bale regatta shirts
One case regatta stripes
Two bales grey domestics
Three bales super callicoes
Two bales sheeting
One bale 45 inch grey domestics
One bale 72 inch bleached sheeting
Two cases striped and spotted Gurnsey frocks
Two cases rich filled shawls
One bale plain Orleans cloth
One bale figured Orleans cloth
One bale blue pilot cloth
One bale coloured beaver cloth
One trunk white stays
Two cases black and coloured merinoes
One case assorted pins
One case British corals
One case 100 yards reel cotton
One case 200 yards reel cotton
Three cases black, white and black, and coloured thread
One case lambs-wool shirts and drawers
One case lambs-wool hosiery
&c., &c., &c.

Terms at Sale. 6193

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Ex *Mary Nixon*, from London, Captain W. R. M'Donnell, damaged by sea water.

R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales,

THIS DAY, THE 9TH MAY,
At half-past ten o'clock precisely,

AB ǂ 148—One bale containing seventy pairs 9-4 blankets, all more or less damaged by sea water.

Terms, cash. 6195

STRIPED SHIRTS.

R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Sale Rooms,

THIS DAY, THE 9TH INST.,
At half-past ten o'clock precisely,

Two bales large-sized striped shirts.

Terms, cash. 6194

BOOKS! NEW BOOKS! ILLUSTRATED BOOKS!!

J. K. HEYDON will sell by auction, THIS EVENING,

At his Mart, King-street,

An invoice of BOOKS, comprising—
Popular Novels, Tales, and Romances
Historical and Biographical Works
Voyages and Travels
Poetry, Annuals, Illustrated Books
Works on Medicine, Chemistry, Natural History, Arts, and Sciences. Translations of Classics, Select Divinity, &c., &c.

Among the authors are the celebrated names of—Ainsworth, Byron, Bunyan, Bulwer, Burns, Burnet, Boz, Cooper, Cochton, Defoe, Fielding, Gibbon, Gleig, Hervey, James, Johnson, Kirke White, Maxwell, Marryat, Milman, Milton, Miller, Neele, Pierce Egan, Scott, Southey, Thomson, Volney, Witsins, &c., &c.

Catalogues ready to-day, and the books on view.

Terms—Cash. 6176

HORSES.

MR. ARMSTRONG, Veterinary Surgeon, will sell by public auction, at his Repository,

THIS DAY, 9TH INSTANT,
At Noon,

The usual variety of fresh and useful Horses, from the country. 6094

TO SHEEP FARMERS, GRAZIERS, AND OTHERS.

TWO THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND IN THE COUNTY OF BRISBANE.

MR. BLACKMAN has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, at his Rooms, 489, George-street,

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 15TH INSTANT,
At Twelve o'clock precisely,

WITHOUT RESERVE,

GRANT FROM THE CROWN,

Two thousand Acres of Land, situate in the county of Brisbane, district of Towarra, at the heads of WYBONG CREEK and DARTBROOK; commencing on the Wybong Creek, one mile north of a measured portion of nine hundred and thirty-four acres, bounded on west by the Wybong Creek; on the south by the first section line north of the measured portion of nine hundred and thirty-four acres, being south by the first section line one hundred and fifty chains, east by the section line one hundred and seventy-one chains twenty five links north; on the north by a line eighty chains west; and again on the west by the section line ninety-one chains twenty-five links south; and again on the north by the section line eighty-seven chains to the Wybong Creek.

This Land is situated at the foot of the Liverpool Range, and within a short distance of Liverpool Plains. It is watered by Dartbrook and Wybong Creek, and is admirably adapted for an extensive SHEEP AND CATTLE ESTABLISHMENT.

Terms and conditions at time of sale. 6022

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF MR. HENRY PELHAM DUTTON.

MR. BLACKMAN is instructed by the Trustees to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 489, George-street,

ON THURSDAY, THE 16TH MAY,
At Eleven o'clock precisely,

Nine hundred sheep, consisting of mixed ewes, wethers, and lambs
Three stock horses
Eight working bullocks
Fifty head of cattle, running near Black Creek, Gammon Plains, Namoi and Gwydor

ALSO,

Fifty pigs
Seven tons of hay
Four tons of onions
Fifty bushels (about) wheat in stack
Implements of husbandry
Silver plate, &c.

Terms at sale.

CHARLES SALMON VALLACK,
6117 Provisional Trustee.

To Boot and Shoe Makers, Country Storekeepers, Dealers, and others.

BOOTS AND SHOES, SLOPS, &c.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 365, George-street, opposite the Market, on

FRIDAY NEXT, 10TH MAY,
At Eleven o'clock precisely,

Eighteen cases and trunks of Boots and Shoes, assorted, as follows:—

780 pairs youths' strong walking shoes
320 ditto youths' Blucher and hobnail boots
150 ditto gentlemen's Wellington boots
200 ditto men's Blucher hobnail ditto
356 ditto ditto walking shoes
90 ditto ditto Clarence boots
222 ditto gents' pumps
50 ditto ditto dress shoes
200 ditto ladies' lasting slippers
140 ditto ditto strong leather shoes
235 ditto ditto kid and Spanish slippers
100 ditto ditto Adelaide and fancy boots
80 ditto children's Adelaide boots

AFTER WHICH,

Two cases Slops, consisting of—
Pilot and beaver coats
Velvet fancy ditto
Valentia vests
Velvet ditto
Plush and swansdown sleeved vests
Boys dresses, &c., &c.

Terms, Cash. 6145

1000 HEAD OF CATTLE, NO RESERVE.

ON SATURDAY, 12TH MAY,
At Twelve o'clock.

W. H. CHAPMAN,

City Auctioneer, has received instructions from the worthy proprietor, Mr. Stuckey, to sell by public auction, without reserve,

ON SATURDAY, 12TH MAY,
At Twelve o'clock,

at his City Sale Rooms, No. 514, George-street, the whole of his Cattle, with station given in, situated at the junction of the

OVENS AND GOULBURN RIVERS,

and surrounded by the stations of Messrs. BOYD, CHISHOLM, BARBER, and ELLIS, and in such a position that the stock are ready for either the Middle or Southern Market, being situated between

PORT PHILLIP and SYDNEY.

The Stock are quiet and well bred, and were originally selected with great care from the celebrated herds of Surveyor OXLEY and COMMISSARY ALLEN, and since improved by GOOD BULLS.

THE ORDER OF SALE.

At per head for all delivered, 800 guaranteed, all unbranded calves given in, the purchaser to have the exclusive right to all cattle with the brand and the right of station, which is one of the best in the district.

COMFORTABLE COTTAGE AND PADDOCKS, with all improvements, which are very considerable, and cost the proprietor some HUNDREDS OF POUNDS.

Terms at sale. 6210

EXTENSIVE AND UNRESERVED SALE OF CATTLE, HORSES, &c.

In the estate of James Adair, to take place on the Estate, Lennoxton, Paterson River, about 20 miles from Hinton and Morpeth,

ON MONDAY, MAY 13TH, 1844.

By order of the Trustee,

W. H. CHAPMAN, City Auctioneer, will sell by public auction, on the above day, MONDAY, at 11 o'clock,

240 HEAD OF CATTLE, consisting of quiet, well-bred, dairy cows, heifers, and steers, of the Durham breed.

3 VERY SUPERIOR DURHAM BULLS.

150 HEAD OF HORSES, consisting of saddle, cart, and plough horses, brood mares with foals at foot, several colts and fillies, three to four years old, by celebrated and well bred horses, well suited for the India market.

AFTER WHICH,

22 WORKING BULLOCKS

The whole of the farming implements, ploughs, harrows, drays, carts and harness, gig and harness, and a variety of sundries.

ALSO,

The growing crops, and a quantity of maize and wheat in bulk. 6102

36 HEAD OF HORSES AT MAITLAND.

W. H. CHAPMAN,

City Auctioneer, will positively sell by public auction, on

WEDNESDAY, 15TH MAY,

At twelve o'clock, at the rear of the Albion Inn, West Maitland,

THIRTY-SIX HEAD OF HORSE-STOCK, OF SUPERIOR BREED, many fit for the India market. This Sale will take place the day after the

ANNUAL SHOW OF STOCK AND PRODUCE, AT MAITLAND.

Parties having spare capital, can combine on this occasion BUSINESS WITH RECREATION, and by taking a trip in Saturday Evening's Steamer will be in time for the CATTLE and HORSE SALE, on the Estate of Mr. ADAIR, Lennoxton, on Monday, 13th, or by the steamer on Monday evening, which will arrive for Tuesday's Annual Show, and Wednesday's Sale. 6221

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF JAMES ADAIR.

(By order of the Trustee.)

SUPERIOR MIXED HERD OF CATTLE, AND FINE WOOLLED SHEEP.

W. H. CHAPMAN, City Auctioneer, has received instructions from the trustee of the above estate to submit to public competition, on

SATURDAY, 18th MAY, 1844,

At his City Sale Rooms, No. 514, George-street, at twelve o'clock precisely,

500 HEAD OF CATTLE,

Consisting of milch cows, bullocks, steers, heifers, and calves. They are all remarkably quiet and well bred, from the herd of P. M'Intyre, Esq.

IMMEDIATELY AFTER,

1000 sheep, now running on halves with Messrs. M'Nab, at New England.

Further particulars can be obtained at the City Sale Rooms, George-street. 6209

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

MAY 8.—*Maitland*, steamer, 103 tons, Captain Parsons, from Port Macquarie, with 78 bales wool and 6 horses. Passengers—Mrs. G. Innes, Miss Innes, Major Innes, Dr. Dawson, Mr. Todd, Dr. Carlisle, Mr. Middlemas, Lieutenant Gorman, Lieutenant Montgomery 99th Regiment, 24 rank and file of 99th Regiment, 4 women, 9 children, a constable, a prisoner, and two steerage passengers.

May 8.—*Star of China*, schooner, 112 tons, Captain Ward, from Nelson 11th April, and Taranaki 26th April, with sundries. Passengers—Mr. Giblett, Mr. Hind, Mr. and Mrs. Dixon and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Hall and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Brown and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Brooking and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Paul and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Robb and two children, Mr. G. Brown, Mr. E. Marshall, and Mr. Benlen.

DEPARTURES.—NONE.

COASTERS INWARDS.

May 7.—*Gleaner*, 14, Burgess, from Port Aiken, with 300 bushels shells; *Waterwitch*, 37, Millie, from Broulee, with 28 tons potatoes, 60 bushels wheat; *Mermaid*, 20, Brown, from Brisbane Water, with 600 bushels shells; *Martha*, 121, Wells, from Newcastle, with 130 tons coals, 2 tons colonial salt; *Susan*, 52, Freeburn, from the Clarence, with 268 cheeses, 2 cases cheese, 26 bales wool, 23 hides, 9 casks butter, 10 casks tallow, 4 casks beef, 7 logs pine; *Susan*, 20, Twible, from the Hawkesbury, with 200 bushels wheat, 700 bushels maize.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

May 7.—*Defiance*, 16, Hull, for the Hawkesbury, with sundries; *Mermaid*, 20, Brown, for Brisbane Water, with sundries; *Ariel*, 72, Collins, for Newcastle, in ballast.

IMPORTS.

May 8.—*Thomas Lord*, schooner, 72 tons, Brown, master, from the Bay of Islands: 4 casks sperm oil, 4 bales wool, 2 cases haberdashery, D. Jones and Co.; 12 bags potatoes, 3 bags barley, — Sims; 8 casks black oil, R. Milne; 6 bales wool, Campbell and Co.; 18 casks sperm oil, 15 casks black oil, 1 bale flax, 3 barrels black oil, 1 case onions, Order.

May 8.—*Shamrock*, schooner, 85 tons, Captain Daldy, from Tahiti and the Bay of Islands: Cargo shipped at Tahiti—16 casks cocoanut oil, 16 casks arrowroot, R. Bourne and Co.; 1 case shells, 4 casks lime juice, 2 logs timber, Order. Cargo shipped at the Bay of Islands—1 case ironmongery, C. Scott; 2 bales wool, Order.

May 8.—*Jane and Emma*, cutter, 33 tons, Captain Irvine, from Launceston: 20 tons potatoes, T. S. Atkins.

EXPORTS.

May 8.—*John and Charlotte*, schooner, Captain Paterson, for Hobart Town, *via* Port Albert: Cargo for Port Albert—29 packages groceries, J. B. Bloomfield; 1 horse, 18 sheep, Mr. Raymond; 18 packages groceries, Mr. M'Lean; 40 packages machinery, Mr. Reeve.

CLEARANCE.—May 8.—*John and Charlotte*, schooner, Captain Peterson, for Hobart Town, *via* Port Albert, with sundries. Passengers—Mr. John Reeve, Mrs. Brooks and child, Mr. John King, Mr. and Mrs. Davis, Messrs. M. Windebels, W. Thompson, C. M'Donald, E. White, and C. Palmer.

The American ship *Navigatar*, and the *Neptune*, will leave the port this morning at daybreak, and proceed in company through Torres Straits.

The cutter *Lively* was going in to Taranaki as the *Star of China* left. The *Theresa*, Bacon, was at Nelson. The *Deborah* had gone with a surveying party to the southward, to form a new settlement.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA FOR THIS DAY.

May.		SUN, rises	sets	HIGH WATER. morn	even.
9	THURSDAY	6 49	5 11	2 6	2 30

Last Quarter, May 9, 27 m. past 6, evening.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1844.

"Sworn to no master, of no sect am I."

THE PASTORAL MOVEMENT—MEETING AT CAMDEN.

To the series of noble efforts which have been made in all parts of the colony to avert the consequences—the terrible consequences—of the present maladministration of the Crown Lands, the Public Meeting held at Camden, on Tuesday last, of which we this morning give a full report, will found to have given an honourable addition. The series of resolutions, and the speech of Mr. JAMES MACARTHUR by which they were introduced, whilst they clearly point out the folly of the new regulations in matters of detail, go also to the root of the evil, showing that the whole system is based on erroneous principles, and requires an immediate and thorough revision.

The substance of the first resolution is, that the Regulations "are calculated to create a feeling of insecurity, there being no certainty that a further increase of the impost to be demanded may not be attempted at some future time." The second, adverting to the depressed state of he pastoral interests of the colony during the last four years, reprobates the attempt to impose additional burthens upon them at such a time as impolitic, "not only with reference to this colony, but as regards important interests in England, which must inevitably suffer from any serious diminution in the production of Australian wool. The third declares that "it should be the policy of the Government to diminish, rather than increase, the amount of direct impost upon the pastoral interests; and that as the license was originally intended more as a certificate of character than for any other purpose, the fee for the same might with advantage be reduced to a nominal charge of five shillings." The ourth, though cordially recognising the ights of the Crown as the IMPERIAL RUSTEE, expresses a just apprehension of "the consequences which may result from the administration of the public lands being committed to the authority of the GOVERNOR only." The fifth, adverting to the unconstitutional independence of the legislature, in matters of finance, which such authority might secure to the executive, suggests that "the regulation and control of the Crown Lands, under a judicious, well-defined, and comprehensive national system, should be confided to the colonial legislature." The sixth manfully confronts the absurd valuation of our waste lands by Lord STANLEY'S Act of Parliament, with he averment that the minimum price of £1 an acre "is so far beyond heir general value *as to amount to a prohibition of their sale*; and that the effect of this excessive price is to divert the stream of British emigration from the colony, and to obstruct the development of the natural resources of the country." The seventh deprecates the alarming social evils which are already manifestly produced by the want of "a secure and beneficial tenure" of the pasture grounds beyond the frontier. The eighth claims that the alienation of our waste lands should be under the direction and control of the GOVERNOR and Legislative Council, "upon such terms and conditions as may again attract a beneficial emigration to our shores, thereby sustaining and promoting the best interests of this colony, and the welfare of the empire at large."

Mr. MACARTHUR's speech, in vindication of the sound principles embodied in these resolutions, contains many important topics upon which we might expatiate, and to which we shall not fail to revert at a more convenient opportunity. We must now, for want of time, restrict our comments to a few of them. He passes a just though mild censure upon an expression in the draft of the petition prepared by the Sydney Committee, which would convey to a reader in England the idea that the people of New South Wales claim the public lands as their own peculiar property, to the entire exclusion of their fellow-subjects in the mother-country; for it asserts that Her MAJESTY "holds them in trust for her subjects, *the inhabitants of the colony*." The phrase, to say the least, is extremely unguarded, and might be understood in a sense which we are sure was never intended by the Committee.

Of the demoralizing and degrading tendencies of the present system, Mr. MACARTHUR speaks in terms of uncompromising reprobation. "What," he asks, "is the state, as regards religion and morality, of the persons now occupying land beyond the boundaries? Take, for instance, a gentleman born, brought up in England in the enjoyment of all the social and intellectual gratifications with which England abounds: he is thrown into the interior, where he has literally no home; he has no tenure of the lands he occupies, for he does not know the day he may be removed: he, therefore, does nothing for the improvement of the religious state of those around him; he has no church to go to on Sunday; he has no means, except in the solitary communings of his own heart, of directing his thoughts to those matters which are of deeper importance than any thing that concerns this sublunary existence; he has no home; he cannot take his wife or children into the bush: his situation is in all respects most deplorable." Well does the speaker condemn and deplore this as "the most lamentable result of the present system of occupying Crown lands as at present conducted."

The terms in which Mr. MACARTHUR censures the disastrous policy of Sir GEORGE GIPPS, in relation to the public lands, is the more severe because couched in a gentlemanly spirit, and fortified by undeniable facts. He thinks it is not too late, however, for His EXCELLENCY to redeem his reputation, and to regain the lost esteem of the colonists. Of this we confess we entertain no hope. We fear his EXCELLENCY is too solemnly pledged to the whole of the rotten system which now stands sanctioned, not only by Secretaries of State, but even by the Imperial Parliament. Of that system, as to its most offensive features, we believe Sir GEORGE GIPPS to be the primary author.

SYDNEY DISTRICT COUNCIL.

WE perceive that three of the Aldermen of the City of Sydney are candidates for the office of District Councillors, but we question the propriety of their being elected. One of them, Mr. BURDEKIN, has been for months unable to attend to his corporate duties on account of ill health; and to impose upon him further public duties appears absurd. The other two, Messrs. MACDERMOTT and FLOOD, are very active members of the Corporation; they not only attend the open meetings of the Council but work in committees: to give them additional office would be to destroy their efficiency as councillors of the city, for they must devote some portion of their time to their private affairs, and they already devote a considerable portion to the public. There are other candidates who are every way qualified, and therefore there will be no occasion to elect men who have already had honours conferred upon them. If Messrs. BONES, CAPE, SILLITOE, and UNWIN are elected, we have no doubt that the electors will find they have made a prudent choice. They are all men of business, and men of character, and well qualified for the office they have been proposed for.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.—INSOLVENCY BUSINESS.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE their Honors the three JUDGES.

APPOINTMENT OF ASSIGNEES.

The Court confirmed the appointment of John Lyall as assignee in the estate of Welch and Eldridge, and Thomas Jones as assignee in the estate of George Kable.

COMPULSORY SEQUESTRATION.

Mr. FISHER moved upon notice that the estate of Charles Weavers might be placed under sequestration, and as no opposition was offered, the motion was granted.

Similar motions in the cases of Thomas and William Cummings were postponed till Wednesday week.

CONFIRMATION OF CERTIFICATES.

The CHIEF COMMISSIONER moved for, and obtained, the confirmation by the Court of the certificates of discharge granted by him to the undermentioned insolvents, namely:—Dalmahoy Campbell, Robert Gooch, Willoughby Bean, Peter Hill Rapsey, Charles Wardlaw, James Cox, John Gow, W. H. Chowne, Alfred Levein, William James Stack, Robert Thomson, Roger Murphy, J. S. Threlkeld, John Rogers, Robert Low Scrutton, Edward Turner, Thomas Alford, Parry Long, William Smith, John Robertson, Robert Oram, Joseph Redman, Thomas Smith, Archibald Campbell, George Rust, Thomas Eyre Ledley, A. H. Huntley, James Gannon, Eliza Watkins, John Cunningham, and Jeremiah Callaghan.

The CHIEF COMMISSIONER enquired of the Court whether Joseph Backler was or was not entitled to his certificate, no creditors having proved against his estate.

The COURT held that the insolvent was entitled to receive his certificate, which was accordingly confirmed.

CERTIFICATES APPEALED AGAINST.

The CHIEF COMMISSIONER mentioned that certificates had been granted by him to A. B. Spark, George Blackman, and W. W. Bucknell, but that caveats had been lodged against each.

The matter of these appeals was postponed.

IN RE C. H. CHAMBERS.

Mr. STEPHEN moved, upon notice, for an order calling upon the trustee of the above estate to pay over to Mr. Thurlow the amount of dividend due for a debt which he had proved against the estate on the behalf of Mr. Dungar, of Maitland, and for his own costs in the matter, remarking that the trustee was ready to pay over the dividend alluded to, but was merely desirous of obtaining the direction of the Court thereon.

The motion was therefore granted, and the Court adjourned till Wednesday next.

BANCO BUSINESS.

REGINA *v.* LYNCH AND HODGES.

Mr. FOSTER moved that the *rule nisi* obtained in the above case, calling upon the magistrates to show cause why the judgment against the above prisoners should not be set aside, might be made absolute.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL regretted to inform the Court, that he was as yet totally unprepared on behalf of the Crown to go into this case, although, since the issuing of the rule, the utmost diligence had been used, consistent with the other important duties which the Crown officers were called upon to perform. Not only therefore, had he no brief in the case, but he had been unable as yet, to read over the affidavits.

Mr. FOSTER was sorry to press the matter, contrary to the wishes of the learned Attorney General, but he felt it his duty to do so owing to the delay and expense to which the men for whom he appeared would suffer by a postponement, particularly as this day had been fixed specially by the Court for the purpose of disposing of the matter.

The CHIEF JUSTICE said, that as the Attorney General, who was bound to guard the interests of the Crown in all cases of this description, had certified to the Court that he was unprepared to go on at the present time, they were bound to show him that deference which the importance of his office demanded. After some further remarks it was finally ordered by the Court that the term should be further enlarged until Monday next, on which day the prisoners should be again brought up under the same writ, and the matter fully disposed of.

CAMPBELL AND OTHERS *v.* COOPER.

Mr. BROADHURST moved, upon notice, that the writ of *pluries fi. fa.* issued against the above named defendant, and all subsequent proceedings thereon, might be set aside, on the ground that no suggestion of the plaintiffs' insolvency had been filed by the trustee, Mr. Hutchinson Bell, as required by the Act; that no notice of the suggestion had been served; that sufficient time had not been allowed to enable the defendant to plead or demur, and that the writ had been issued contrary to good faith. The principal grounds relied upon were, the irregularity of the suggestion, which was maintained to be a nullity, on account of its having been filed by the plaintiffs instead of their trustee; and an alleged breach of faith, which consisted of the departure from an agreement on the part of the plaintiffs, after obtaining judgment, to receive payment in rum, the assignee having refused to abide by such agreement.

Mr. WINDEYER objected to the form of the notice which had been served by the other side. It was alleged in this notice, that no suggestion whatever had been filed, but it appeared that the actual objection sought to be urged was that a suggestion had really been filed, but was not in proper form. The most that could be improper in the suggestion was a slight error in point of form, and this, apart from the irregularity in the defendant's notice, would be altogether insufficient to set it aside. As to the alleged breach of faith, the agreement was a mere matter of verbal arrangement between the parties for the convenience of the defendant himself, which the latter was sworn to have departed from, in not having delivered the rum when applied to for that purpose; and it could not be argued that a reason such as this could operate to the suspension of a judgment.

The COURT decided that the notice did not express with sufficient clearness the nature of the objection intended to be taken, by alleging that no suggestion had been filed, for a suggestion had in point of fact been filed, although it was not in exact accordance with the rule of Court. The arrangement also having been departed from by the defendant himself, could not now operate as a bar to the proceedings. The present application must therefore be dismissed, without costs, and the plaintiffs would have leave to amend the suggestion upon application to a Judge in Chambers, in the usual form.

The Court then adjourned till Monday next, an order of their Honors, extending the term to that day, having been read by the Prothonotary.

CIVIL SIDE.

Before his Honor Mr. Justice STEPHEN, and Captain O'CONNELL and LAWRENCE MYLES, Esq., Assessors.

FULCHER *v.* WILLIAMS.

This was an action brought to recover the sum of £25, for work and labour done. The defendant was an architect, and the work done by the plaintiff, which had given rise to the present action, was the brick-work of a church at Ashfield, to do which, he was said to have been employed by the defendant. It was admitted that £62 had been paid, and the £25 for which this action had been brought was a balance of account.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL appeared for the plaintiff, and called witnesses to prove that the defendant, having a hand in the building of the Ashfield church, had employed Messrs. Downey and M'Claskey to complete the work, with a proviso that the brick-work, which was to be done by the plaintiff, should be paid for by Mr. Williams, and that upon two separate payments to the plaintiff by the defendant, the former had distinctly declared that he only looked to the latter, and not to Downey and M'Claskey for his money, which Mr. Williams had tacitly agreed to.

Mr. WINDEYER appeared for the defence, and proved by his cross-examination of M'Claskey, one of the witnesses for the plaintiff, that certain papers then produced, were signed in the name of the firm by his partner Downey, although he disclaimed having any personal knowledge of them, or having authorised his partner to attach to them the partnership signature.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL objected to these papers being given in evidence on the ground that they had not been properly proved; but his Honor determined on receiving them, reserving the objection for the consideration of the full Court, if deemed necessary.

The papers were then read, and appeared to be an agreement between Mr. Williams and the firm of Downey and M'Claskey for the building of the Ashfield Church by the latter, a subsequent request by the firm to Mr. Williams to pay the plaintiff, and an agreement between the plaintiff and Downey and Co. for the payment of the plaintiff by the former, on their account.

Mr. H. K. James was then called, who proved that Mr. Williams was not a contractor for the building of the Church, but had merely been employed to superintend the works, he also proved the handwriting of the plaintiff to certain receipts in which the contract of the latter with Downey and Co. was admitted.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL having replied,

His HONOR left it to the assessors to determine upon the evidence which was submitted to them whether the contract had been made by the plaintiff with Mr. Williams, or with the firm of Downey and Co., and recapitulated the evidence bearing upon the question, upon the determination of which their verdict must depend.

The Assessors returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages £25.

MOSES *v.* FLYNN.

This was an action brought to recover the principle and interest of two promissory notes for £78 6s. 8d. each, to which the defendant had pleaded that the promissory notes in question had been given by the defendant for the purchase of certain landed property which the latter, although often requested, had never been ready to convey.

Mr. FOSTER appeared for the defence, and as the burthen of proof was cast upon him by the record, proceeded to call several witnesses, none of whom appeared.

Mr. WINDEYER appeared for the plaintiff, but as no case had been placed before the Assessors, was not called upon to make any reply, and a verdict was therefore returned, under his HONOR's direction, for the plaintiff, damages £160.

The Court then adjourned till ten o'clock this morning.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

PROOF OF CLAIMS.

In the estate of Robert Dixon, a single meeting: D. Wentworth, Esq., £317 11s. 6d.; J. Stewart, £27 5s.; Statham and Forster, £16 2s. 2d.; J. Ford, £3 3s. 6d.; W. Beames, £12 13s. 10d.; W. Bland, £6 6s.

In the estate of Roger Murphy, a special meeting: Gilchrist and Alexander, £200 0s. 5d.

In the estate of Edward Youngman, a special meeting: the Union Banking Company, £49 18s.

MEETING FOR TO-DAY.

John Waite, an adjourned second meeting, at ten.

MEETINGS FOR TO-MORROW.

George Payne, a special meeting, at ten, to decide on an offer of composition.

John Dow, a second meeting, at half-past ten.

Campbell, Hill, and Co., a special meeting, at twelve.

Stewart Ryrie, a second meeting, at Goulburn, at ten.

NEW INSOLVENT.—The following estate has been sequestrated since last report, namely, John Simpson, of Yass, storekeeper, on a petition and affidavit; no schedule filed.—John Walker, official assignee.

A petition for the sequestration of the estate of Charles Weavers, of Castlereagh-street, Sydney, which had been lodged on the 20th ultimo, was brought before the Court, when the estate was ordered to be sequestrated in terms of the application, which was signed by Philip William Flower, Severin Kanute Salting, and John Henry Challis, trading under the firm and style of Flower, Salting, and Co.

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES.—The following insolvents will apply for the allowance of their certificates, this day, viz.:—J. Robey Hatfield, William Dunn, George Scott, J. Baptist Verdau, James Cullen, Jeremiah Morris, John Cameron, Ouseley Condell, Samuel Cohen, Michael Gaynor, William Wade, Daniel Hatfield, John Bonny, John Rostron, George F. Isaac, Alexander M'Gregor, Richard Martin, W. H. Goddard, Matthew Stewart, Henry Burnett, George M'Donald, Humphrey Thorn, James Waller, Henry A. Graves, Henry Day, George Hart, William Andrews, Gostwyck Gard, John C. Stafford, Hermon Bryce, N. L. S. Leathes, William Ellis, Edward Adams, James Margarson, Edgar Hyland, L. Henry Halloran, B. Aaron Phillips, Edward Youngman, Robert Anderson, Thomas Wilks, Vernon Puzey, John Ross, Edward Bartlett, John Solomon, H. Anna Jennings.

TALLOW.

(Extract from a Letter, dated December 30, 1843.)

IN sheep tallow, the great desideratum is colour. The best in this country is obtained by selecting the fat and making two qualities, but whether this can be done profitably or not you must be the best judges—the difference in price would be several shillings per cwt. The colour is frequently spoiled by want of care in boiling, and the application of too much fire; much also depends on the slaughtering of the sheep—they ought to be perfectly cool and free from perspiration, otherwise when the tallow comes to be remelted it assumes a foxy appearance, and the body is injured. It is of very great importance that *clean* packages be selected—all casks that impart any colouring matter whatever, should be avoided—port wine and porter casks would be very prejudicial, they would injure the tallow 3s. to 4s. per cwt. From what we can learn, pale ale hogsheads, well cleaned, would be a good package: of white wine casks, we are not quite sure, as some acidity might be imparted and spoil the tallow for candle-makers' use. If the casks can be all of the same description, it would be desirable, as it would save expense and trouble in tareing. We enclose you a *pro forma* account sale, as nearly as we can make it up, but of course in a new article there may be some discrepancies. We cannot make any calculation for loss of weight or difference in tares; on the voyage home, of course, the casks will have imbibed a portion of tallow, and by want of care, there may be leakage in the hot latitudes. We have no data beyond the mere assertion, that a fat sheep would yield 26 lbs. of tallow, thus at the gross price of 42s. per cwt., it would give 7s. 6d. a sheep nett, leaving the wool and skin to pay for the expense of melting, casks, and shipping. The value of the skins, in this market, will depend upon care and management, and it is a matter of calculation for the farmer, whether it be or be not for his interest to wash and shear his sheep before slaughtering (thus sending the wool and pelt to market separately) or sending home the skin with the wool on; in the latter case, the present price is 15s. to 30s. per dozen, according to the fineness of the wool, while the pelts are worth 10s. to 12s. per dozen. The bones will be of some value, particularly the shank, which are used in our manufactures at Birmingham, the other bones, for manure, are worth 60s. to 65s. per ton. We have just had a sale of Sydney ox tallow (191 casks) and the following is our Broker's Report:—

"We beg to apprise you that the New South Wales tallow, put up at public sale, yesterday, was sold mostly at 41s. per cwt., a few lots only bringing 40s. to 40s. 9d. The quality of the tallow was intrinsically good, being hard and of a good body, but the colour was too dark or yellow to suit the tallow-chandlers generally, which arises from a bad mode of melting the rough fat. To produce a good white tallow, it ought to be picked over in the first instance and melted while quite fresh, care being taken not to give it too much fire, which would spoil the colour. New York melted tallow, sold at 43s.; St. Petersburg, Y. C., 41s. 6d. to 41s. 9d.; Town tallow, 44s. 6d., less 3s. per cwt. for cash.

"The above tallow was imported in the *Arachne*. Our market, during the last twelve months, has been very flat, and the present prices are said to leave a loss to the grazier. An importation of two to three thousand tons from your quarter, would scarcely affect our prices, though if forced off in large quantities at a time, might bring it down 1s. to 2s.

"Our importation of Foreign Tallow, amounts to about 60,000 tons on an average. We observe by the *Sydney Herald*, of 24th July, that the *Fame* had seventy tons on board, by other vessels considerable parcels of hides had been shipped. The present value of hides is 2¼d. to 4d. per lb.; horns, 13s. to 21s. per 123; hoofs, 12s. to 13s per cwt.; bones, 60s. to 65s. per ton; shank bones selected, 80s. to 84s. per ton.

"*Pro forma* account sales of tallow from Sydney:—

	cwt.				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
50 hogsheads...	250	0								
		3	16	Dft. 2 lbs. each.						
	249	0	12							
	46	3	14	Tr. 105 lbs. each.						
	202	0	26	at 42s.				424	13	9
				Deduct 2½ per cent.				10	12	4
								414	1	5
Freight, £4 per ton, and 5 per cent. on gross weight........................					52	10	0			
Insurance £300, at 40s., duty and half per cent........................					8	5	9			
Duty 5s. per ton, and 5 per cent., 203 cwt. 14 lbs........................					2	13	4			
Landing and all charges, 10s. per ton					6	5	0			
Sale charges, ¼ per cent.					1	1	2			
Brokerage, 1 per cent.					4	4	10			
Commission, 2½ per cent.					10	12	4			
								85	12	5
Nett proceeds								£328	9	0

Or, 32s. 6d. per cwt.

202 cwt. 0. 26 lbs., at 26 lbs. per sheep—871 head, giving £328 9s.—7s. 6d. per head."

(From a Correspondent.)

Having seen a specimen of beef carcass fat, it occurred to me that it could be made a valuable export article to Scotland, where an immense quantity of Dutch butter or grease is annually used for the purpose of smearing sheep.

In the Dutch grease there is a quantity of salt and other ingredients, as waste, which colonial carcass fat has not, and of course must make a material consideration to the grazier; and often Dutch butter is so scarce in the market that farmers are obliged to use train oil or kitchen fat instead.

I have had a conversation with other practical parties on the subject, and they agree with me in saying that the colonial carcass fat requires only to be known to insure a ready market, and that at remunerating prices. I have paid as high as £60 per ton for Dutch butter of a very inferior quality, and never purchased it lower than £46 per ton, but oftner beyond £50 than under.

I cannot give a correct estimate of the quantity consumed in the five northern counties of Scotland, but the quantity of grease used for 1000 sheep averages 7 cwt.

I am intimately acquainted with Mr. Ross, the principal contractor for the north of Scotland, and were a specimen sent him, I feel assured he would give it a fair trial, and report upon the same in due course. The Messrs. Maxwell, of Liverpool, are also agents, but Mr. Ross's long residence and experience in that part of Scotland would insure more correct information relative to the quantity required.

Smearing sheep is a general thing throughout Scotland, but I only mentioned the five northern counties as being most extensively carried on there.

The smearing season commences early in October.

Should this be of service to the tallow manufacturers, you are at liberty to give it publicity.

LAND SALE.

A SALE of Crown lands will take place, this day, at eleven o'clock, at the Colonial Treasury. The following is an abstract of the sale:—

PARRAMATTA.—1. 1 rood, allotment No. 2, of section 10. 2. 38 perches, allotment No. 1, of section 43. 3. 35½ perches, allotment No. 2, of section 43. Upset price £20 per acre.

SCONE.—4—6. 2 acres each, allotments Nos. 1—3 of section 26. Upset price £2 per acre.

LARBERT.—7—10. 2 roods each, allotments Nos. 1—4 of section 9. Upset price £8 per acre.

CARCOAR.—11. 1 rood and 10 perches, allotment No. 1 of section 19. 12. 2 acres and 3 perches, allotment No. 2 of section 19. 13. 1 rood and 17 perches, allotment No. 3 of section 19. 14. 3 roods, allotment No. 1 of section No. 15. 15. 2 roods, allotment No. 2. of section No. 15. 16. 2 roods and 9 perches, allotment No. 3. of section No. 15. 17. 2 roods and 16 perches, allotment No. 4 of section 15. Upset price £8 per acre.

METEOROLOGY.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT, SOUTH HEAD, FROM 30TH APRIL TO 6TH MAY, 1844.

DATE.	MOON'S AGE.	BAROMETER. 8½ A.M.	2½ P.M.	SUNSET.	9 P.M.	ATTACHED THERMOMETER. 8½ A.M.	2½ P.M.	SUNSET.	9 P.M.	DETACHED THERMOMETER. 8½ A.M.	2½ P.M.	SUNSET.	9 P.M.	WET THERM. AT 2½ P.M.	RAIN FALLEN.	WINDS.
TUESDAY 30	12	30·252	30·157	30·162	30·230	58	63	62	62	49	57	58	58	54	0·27	S.W., S., S. by E.
WEDNESDAY 1	13	30·222	30·160	30·142	30·154	61	67	64	63	56	62	58	57	56	not 1-100	S.W., S.Easterly
THURSDAY 2	14	30·150	30·080	30·062	30·133	61	67	64	64	53	63	58	56	59	......	W.S.W., S.E.
FRIDAY 3	○ 1·20' A.M.	30 139	30·100	30·063	30·085	64	67	66	66	56	65	61	57	62	......	S.W., S.E. to N.E.
SATURDAY 4	16	30·084	30·036	29·992	30·024	62	68	66	67	56	67	64	64	63	......	W.S.W., S.E., E.N.E., N.E., N.E. by N.
SUNDAY 5	17	30·015	29·916	29·882	29·920	67	66	65	65	59	59	58	57	58	0·31	W., W.N.W., N., N. by E., N. by W., N.W. by N.
MONDAY 6	18	29·916	29·901	29·950	30·011	65	69	68	66	58	71	63	58	64	......	W.N.W., W. by N., W.

GENERAL REMARKS.

TUESDAY, 30.—Moderate wind all day,—morning very raw and cold; foggy, and drizzling rains until about two P.M., after which clouds began to clear off, passing to eastward. Night, light air, and large cumuli again gathered across the sky from southward.

WEDNESDAY, 1.—Dense atmosphere and drizzling rain early morn; after nine clouds dispersed, and became a very delightful day: light south-easterly airs, dying away to a calm before sunset. Night calm: moon bright.

THURSDAY, 2.—Light west-south-westerly airs before eleven o'clock,—afterward south-east; calm latter part: a most lovely day,—atmosphere beautifully clear. Night calm,—cirrous clouds across zenith.

FRIDAY, 3.—Light south-westerly airs morning—cirrous clouds: midday, gentle breezes from south-east, and veered gradually to north-east—moderate; fine clear weather. Night particularly bright—cloudless.

SATURDAY, 4.—Gentle westerly breezes morning—cirri in lines from north,—bright atmosphere: afternoon, south-east breezes—light—veered north-east; came on to blow fresh before sunset, and clouds gathered very darksome across zenith,—and during the evening wind northed, and blew heavily: sky darkly overcast.

SUNDAY, 5.—Light breezes A.M.; came over very thick and heavy after seven o'clock, and a close drizzling rain set in, and continued more or less till near four P.M., when ceased, and clouds began to clear away. Afternoon, nearly a calm—vane shifting about the north point, and scud passing thence to south-south-west. Evening, sky became very clear to westward—faint sheet lightning in west-north-west. Toward midnight thick fogs, drifting over with a light west wind.

MONDAY, 6.—A very delightful day,—gentle airs,—at times calm. Early morning, banks of stratus, which soon dispersed, and remained beautifully clear all day. Night, cloudless sky; calm till about ten, afterwards wind arose fresh,—and toward morning heavily clouded.

THE RECENTLY ARRIVED IMMIGRANTS.—On enquiry as to the engagements which have been made on board the *Elizabeth* and the *United Kingdom*, we find that of the immigrants by the former, seventeen single women, twenty-four single men, and twelve families have been engaged; and at wages not much lower than the immigrants by previous vessels. There are still on board the *Elizabeth* 107 souls without engagements; these are principally composed of couples with large families, and the parents, in some instances, have refused advantageous offers for their elder children: they labour under the impression that if they should not be engaged by to-morrow they will be received into the immigrant barracks, but this is a mistaken notion. Their *ten days'* ration time will be up to-morrow (Friday), and they will then have to provide for themselves. Of the *United Kingdom* a similar report may be made. Nearly all the single men and single women have been engaged; but there are between twenty and thirty families, who have been accustomed to agriculture, who are still disengaged. Their time for receiving rations also expires on Friday. We regret to state that, according to the account of the Immigration Agent, neither of these two ships have been so clean, or apparently kept in such good order, as those immigrant vessels which have preceded them this year.

THE COURT OF REQUESTS.—This Court adjourned last night, at six o'clock, until ten to-day, when No. 402, will be the first case called on.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE FRENCH.—Extract from a letter from the Island of Raiatea (distant about 120 miles from Tahiti), dated January 15, 1844. I have scarcely anything to relate but calamities; we have had a dreadful hurricane which has destroyed a great number of houses, and several chapels, and some lives have been lost. Immediately after the storm the people were visited with a sickness, from which, however, they are now recovering. The crowning calamity of the whole is yet to be told, the French have taken forcible possession of Tahiti, and we expect the same fate every day. Though they have not taken formal possession of Raiatea yet, they have done so virtually; they have forced Captain Hunter (an old settler upon that island of some twenty years standing) to take French colours—a British subject living under a foreign power not belonging to Tahiti. Every boat, also, that goes from Raiatea to Tahiti, they force to take French colours. So you see we are gone; what the end will be God only knows. The government is very jealous, it sends off Frenchmen as well as Englishmen, and Pritchard (the British Consul at Tahita) has been threatened to be sent off. The people are very quiet at present, while the French are building their forts, expecting that England will take up their cause. Should England not do so, I am afraid there will follow a dreadful explosion, which in the end will ensure the destruction of the people (natives). I suspect the French are giving up the Marquesas, as almost all the stores and houses in frame, &c., landing at Tahiti, are directed to the Marquesas. I think from what I hear from whalers that the French intend to carry their 84-pounders nearer to you in New South Wales than Tahiti. They (the whalers) state the French are looking out to plant a string of forts down to your nose, so that should anything happen they will be able to give you a sniff. What are you and your Governor doing, are you all watching? Howe's Island and Wallis's Island are among the reported points. I suppose you are dwelling secure as if nothing was doing in the land.

POLICE COURT BUSINESS.—WEDNESDAY.—This Court was opened yesterday before the Mayor and Alderman Macdermott, with a list of seven persons charged with drunkenness, four of whom were discharged, one paid 11s., another for not paying a like sum was sentenced twelve hours to the treadmill, and a female for a like default was sentenced to be confined in the cells for twenty-four hours; Mary Anne Gillespie, charged with being drunk and a reputed street-walker, was sentenced to be confined in Sydney gaol for one month. The general list contained eighteen cases, five of which were on the remanded list—four of these were again remanded, and the woman Newman for stealing 8s. from one of her lodgers was discharged; the new charges on the same list were, John Doyle, for an assault, fined 5s., with 5s. 2d. costs, and bound to the peace, himself in £10, with sureties in £5 each; John Heally and John Brown, both on suspicion of stealing; Thomas Roberts, on a like charge, with William Brown and Cornelius Rowley, both on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery of Mr. Williams, on the North Shore, on Sunday last, all discharged; John Thompson, suspected of stealing wearing apparel, discharged; James Smally, for disorderly conduct, bound to good behaviour for 12 months, himself in £10, with sureties in £5 each; George Bandwell and Andrew Williams, for riding on their drays in the City, each paid 10s. with 2s. 6d. costs; Margaret Callaghan and Margaret Guard, for disorderly conduct in the streets, fined each 5s., and in default of payment to sit six hours in the stocks. Two Courts were opened for the hearing of the ten summons cases on the list, one of which appeared to have been placed on the summons list by mistake; an assault case was dismissed, as well as a charge for a breach of the peace; William Reynolds, of Pitt-street, for retailing spirits without holding a publican's general license, pleaded guilty, and was ordered to pay £30, with 21s. as costs, and in default of payment within ten days, to be confined in gaol for four months; William Sullivan, of Cumberland-street, for selling ale without holding a wine or beer license, fined £30, with 42s. costs, and in default of payment within ten days, to be confined in Sydney Gaol for four months; Thomas Liddey, at the instance of Michael Lynch, for attempting to shoot with intent to do some grievous bodily harm, committed for trial; the firm of V. and E. Solomon, at the instance of Deedo, for non-payment of his wages as a seaman on board the *Strathisla*, on the voyage hither from Batavia, in January, 1842. The defence set up was, that the complainant was not a seaman on the ship's books, but came hither merely as the captain's servant—that the complainant, together with the captain, were on board the vessel merely by sufferance: the amount claimed was £19 19s. After hearing the evidence on both sides, Mr. Windeyer decided that the whole amount claimed be paid forthwith. The only other case on the list was ordered to stand over till to-day at ten o'clock for the decision of the Bench.

A HINT TO LODGING-HOUSE KEEPERS.—Yesterday, a man named Sullivan, residing in Cumberland-street, was convicted of selling ale without holding a publican's general license. In the discussion which took place between the Bench and the advocates for the parties before the Court, Mr. Windeyer stated that about five years ago the Sydney Bench had decided that, in the present state of the Licensing Act, there was nothing to warrant any lodging-house keeper in making any arrangements with his lodgers for liquors being supplied to them at an extra charge.

THE LATE PIRACY.—We received intelligence last night, that the six convicts who lately escaped with the cutter *Brothers* had been taken, some miles north of Port Stephens, and lodged safely in Newcastle Gaol. It appears that they first visited one of the Australian Agricultural Company's stations, where, one of them, representing himself as a shipwrecked master, and the remainder his crew, they were hospitably received. They robbed the station, and arrayed themselves in the clothes they stole. They were shortly afterwards encountered by the mounted police, and the same individual who had before been a "shipwrecked captain," represented himself as a "surveyor," and the others as his "government men." This would not do, however, without identity, and they were taken and lodged in Newcastle Gaol.

THE BUSHRANGER HOLLOWAY.—This somewhat celebrated character was brought to Sydney yesterday, with a number of other prisoners, and having been identified at the Prisoners' Barracks, was lodged in Woolloomooloo Gaol.

SHEEP AND CATTLE.—We are requested to draw the attention of purchasers of stock to the sale at Mr. Lyons's Mart this day, when 4817 head of sheep, depasturing in the neighbourhood of Bathurst, and 1060 head of cattle, with stations, on the Macquarie River, will be offered for sale; after which, 2024 sheep at Fraser's Creek, warranted sound, will be put up.

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

(From our various Correspondents.)

WINDSOR DISTRICT COUNCIL.

TUESDAY was the day appointed for the nomination of the candidates for seats in the Windsor District Council.

The WARDEN, W. Cox, Esq., having stated the object of the meeting, called upon the proposers of the various candidates.

Mr. ROBERT FITZGERALD rose, and proposed Mr. M'Quade as a fit and proper person to represent the interests of the electors in the District Council. He stated that it was not his intention at first to have interfered at all in the election, either by proposing or seconding any candidate; but upon after consideration, he fancied it might be deemed that he was actuated by a feeling of apathy and carelessness, as respected the welfare of the district, which was far from being the case. He had very great pleasure in proposing for their consideration Mr. M'Quade, because he was of opinion, that amongst the number of eligible candidates before them, he certainly must rank as one of the best.

Mr. BEDDEK rose to second Mr. Fitzgerald's proposition.

Mr. M'QUADE expressed his thanks for the manner in which his name had been spoken of by the gentlemen preceding him, and assured the electors, that although he did not profess to be a speaker, they would find him a plain man of business, who would, if elected by them, willingly devote his time and best abilities to serve them uprightly.

Mr. ANDREW JOHNSON, briefly proposed Mr. George Bowman, as a fit and proper person to be elected to a seat in the District Council.

Mr. PARNELL shortly seconded, remarking, that he had known Mr. Bowman for many years, and he need hardly say a more worthy man in every respect there scarcely could be. He was in every sense a practical man, and a very industrious one too; he was also a man of great experience, and possessed of a local knowledge surpassed by few. In fine, he considered that a more fit man they could not have, and by electing him he might truly say they would be studying their own interests.

Mr. GEORGE BOWMAN returned thanks for the honour, and expressed his determination, if elected, to do his best to merit the approbation of his constituents; and further, that should he at any time find his own business pressing him too much to attend properly to theirs, he would resign the trust to them again.

Mr. BEDDEK proposed the re-election of Mr. Thomas Tibbutt, and in so doing adverted at some length to the advantages which would be derived from the experience he had already had.

Mr. THOMAS CADELL, Jun., seconded the nomination of Mr. Tebbutt, being satisfied the electors could not choose a more fit and proper person to watch over their interest in the Council.

Mr. TEBBUTT, briefly addressed the meeting, assuring them that if elected he would devote his best attention to their interests.

Dr. WHITE next proposed Mr. Cross, as a fit and proper person to be elected to a seat in the District Council.

Dr. BELL seconded the nomination.

Mr. WILLIAM CROSS stated, it was with considerable reluctance he had come forward at the request of his friends; but having now done so, he would go through with it, and he hoped that if the electors considered him worthy of their support, they would give it to him.

Mr. WILLIAM BOWMAN at considerable length addressed the electors, proposing Mr. Stephen Tuckerman, and strongly recommended him for their support. The proposition was seconded by Mr. VICKERY, and the meeting was afterwards addressed by Mr. Tuckerman, in a very able speech.

Mr. GEORGE MAUGHAN proposed Mr. William Thomas Baylis; and Dr. WHITE seconded him.

Mr. ODELL proposed Mr. James Hale; and was seconded by Mr. JAMES CULLEN.

Mr. Hale being the last candidate on the list, a show of hands was called separately for each of the seven candidates, which was declared to be in favour of James Hale, Michael M'Quade, William Cross, and Stephen Tuckerman. A poll being demanded by the other candidates, it was declared by the WARDEN that the same would take place at the Court-house, Windsor, on Friday next, at 9 o'clock.

PENRITH DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ACCORDING to the advertisement inserted in the *Sydney Morning Herald* of the past week, calling on the electors to meet this day, May 7, at the Court-house, for the purpose of nominating gentlemen to act as District Councillors, at a little after twelve o'clock, the Court-house being quite crowded, the WARDEN took the chair, and addressed the electors, stating the objects of the meeting, and reading the eighth clause of the District Corporation Act, which explained more particularly to them the business which they had to transact.

Mr. L. TEMPLAR, rose to oppose any nomination being proceeded with on that day; he contended that do so would be illegal, the Governor not having fulfilled that which the Imperial Act expressly stated he was to do: one of the principal acts to be performed by the Governor was to appoint the first Council; in this case the Governor appointed three gentlemen who were not qualified, and three who, although qualified, had not acted, so that there had not been a Council; and if they proceeded to nominate candidates for the Council, and should an election take place, any acts which those elected performed would be illegal, unless the Governor gave them a fresh charter. He had likewise understood the Warden, at the last meeting the Council held, that he adjourned *sine die*.

The WARDEN stated, that he had felt himself bound to call this meeting; he had applied to the Governor for information, who had told him he was perfectly unconcerned as to what was done on that day; and that the Attorney-General would not give his opinion unless paid for so doing.

Mr. R. C. LETHBRIDGE, also opposed any nomination taking place on that day; his reasons he said, were the same as the first speaker, and in the event of any elections taking place, and those elected were to act, all they did would be illegal, and should they levy a tax, every person on whom that tax was levied would have an action against them.

Mr. JOHN PERRY wished to know what would be the consequence if they did not, on that day, nominate Councillors from amongst themselves? He imagined, if they did not nominate some of themselves, that the Governor would have the power of appointing any persons whom he pleased; for himself, he thought the best plan would be, to put in men whom they knew would keep the taxes as light as possible.

Mr. TEMPLAR said, that it was not the expense of repairing the roads and bridges alone to which they objected, but to bearing the half the expense of the police, after paying the whole of it in the general revenue of the colony.

The WARDEN here stated that the Attorney-General had told him that he had a bill prepared to lower the qualification, and likewise to amend and do away with many of the obnoxious clauses of the Imperial Act.

Mr. JOHN PERRY wished to know in what position they would be placed supposing nothing was done on that day, because he would wish to tell them that there were three duly qualified candidates in the field for the honour of representing their brother electors in the Council, and looking after their interests. He had heard it said that there were not sufficient qualified men in the district; but he could tell them that there were five times that number, who, although they might not be very eloquent men, yet they were men of sound common and practical sense, who really had the interest of the district at heart.

The WARDEN gave it as his opinion, that in the event of no nomination taking place on that day, a meeting may be called on any future day for the purpose.

It appearing the general opinion that the meeting should be adjourned, the Warden thanked those present for their attendance, and adjourned it accordingly.

CAMDEN.

TUESDAY, MAY 7.—This being the day appointed for the election of members for the District Council, a meeting of electors was held in the verandah of the Court House. Mr. Wm. Macarthur, the Warden, read the notice, by which it appeared that the members retiring were Messrs. Richard Blackwell, James Chisholm, and John Hurley. The two former were re-elected, and Mr. Matthew Macalister was returned in place of Mr. Hurley. There was no opposition.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

BAD ROADS.—GOOD SUGGESTION.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—On looking over the New South Wales Government Orders for 1806, I find the following cheap and easy method of repairing a bad road, which may be interesting to the public, and worth the attention of our District Councillors. It occurred to me that if the parties who have been complaining of tolls recently erected, had thought of this simple plan,—taxation might have been avoided, perhaps for some years to come, or until we could better afford to pay it:—

"June 30, 1805.—In consequence of the bad state of the roads leading from Sydney to Parramatta, and the danger of horses being lamed in the deep ruts, it is hereby directed, that all public and private carts and waggons passing that road, not otherwise loaded, do take a load of brickbats from the Brickfields, and drop them in places appointed by the overseers of the roads, provided it does not lie out of the way of the place to which the cart or waggon is going. This order to be enforced by John King, overseer of the brickmakers, who is to report those who do not obey this necessary regulation for mending the roads, and preserving their own horses."—Yours, 1844.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE, POPULATION, &c.

(Extracted from the Census of England and Wales, 1843.)

WASTE LAND.—There are 3,450,000 acres of Wastes in England, and 530,000 acres in Wales, capable of improvement.

RENT OF LAND.—The following table shows the average annual value of land, per statute acre, in the counties of England and Wales:—

ENGLAND.	s.	d.		s.	d.
Bedford	22	0	Suffolk	18	9
Berks	19	10	Surrey	15	6
Bucks	23	1	Sussex	13	0
Cambridge	21	2	Warwick	24	10
Chester	23	1	Westmorland	9	0
Cornwall	14	2	Wilts	20	6
Cumberland	10	2	Worcester	26	2
Derby	19	0	York--East Riding, City & Ainstey	19	8
Devon	15	0			
Dorset	17	1	North Riding	12	10
Durham	14	7	West Riding	17	7
Essex	20	9			
Gloucester	22	3	Average of England	18	10
Hereford	20	0			
Hertford	19	1	WALES		
Huntingdon	19	10	Anglesey	19	0
Kent	20	11	Brecon	7	1
Lancaster	24	9	Cardigan	6	8
Leicester	26	9	Carmarthen	9	2
Lincoln	21	1	Carnarvon	7	3
Middlesex	33	9	Denbigh	13	0
Monmouth	15	9	Flint	18	11
Norfolk	18	8	Glamorgan	8	11
Northampton	23	0	Merioneth	4	8
Northumberland	12	4	Montgomery	9	3
Nottingham	21	0	Pembroke	11	4
Oxford	21	10	Radnor	8	3
Rutland	22	3			
Salop	20	4	Average of Wales	9	5
Somerset	25	10			
Southampton	13	10	Av. of Eng. & Wales	17	8
Stafford	23	9			

A BANKER REFUSED HIS CERTIFICATE.—In the Birmingham District Court of Bankruptcy on Thursday, Mr. Commissioner Balguy delivered his judgment. On the application of Mr. Phillips, one of the partners in the Leicester Bank, for his certificate, his Honor said, that when the bankrupt last came before him, with Messrs. Mitchell and Clarke, he held the opinion which he still entertained, that he was not entitled to his certificate. He took this to be one proposition, that whoever took on trust the property of another in the shape of a borrower, or who, as in the case of a banker, received money deposited by others, took it under a promise, either expressed or understood, that he would return and restore it. But there was another moral obligation, which was not perhaps quite so well understood as this, that where a person received money of another, he was not only bound to return it, but he was bound also to take all care and use all those means which should enable him to do so; and above all things he was to avoid the placing of that money which he had so received in any rash adventure, or in the hands of those who were likely to employ it in any wild or hazardous speculations. He found that, with a nominal capital of £20,000 only, Mr. Phillips permitted five persons, speculators and adventurers many of them—to get into debt to the concern, to the amount of £300,000, or thereabouts. Now he asked, whose money it was that Mr. Phillips advanced to these persons! He mentioned the name of Mr. Phillips particularly, because there could be no question that he was sole manager of the bank. One of the parties whom he permitted to get into debt to the bank to the extent of £100,000 was described as a little hosier, who had been employed as such by Mr. Mitchell himself, and whom that gentleman said he would not have trusted to the extent of £100. He asked whether this was not most improvident and reckless conduct on the part of the bankrupt? Mr. Phillips knew well the character and stability of the men to whom he had advanced the money intrusted to him; and he knew full well that in so advancing it he was placing the whole in jeopardy. He need not say when the business of banks was conducted in this manner, that the injury done to trade was incalculable, while the mere reckless adventurer by the facility with which he obtained loans, possessed opportunities to which he was not entitled. He felt bound to come to the determination of refusing the bankrupt his certificate. But he entirely exonerated him from the charge that he derived any advantage from these transactions that were not participated in by the bank generally. So far from his having acted in this manner he might further add, that it came out in evidence, that during the existence of the partnership some £6000 or £7000, which came to him in the shape of a legacy, was not appropriated by him to his own use, but was swallowed up in the general wreck.—*Bell's Weekly Messenger, December 24.*

NOVEL APPLICATIONS OF ARTESIAN WELLS.—The plan of boring deep holes in the ground to obtain an overflowing supply of water, is of recent date in this country, compared with the time it has been adopted in the northern departments of France, and centuries before the inhabitants of Artois thought of making the wells which are now called after their province, the Chinese had sounded the depths of the earth, and given vent to its subterranean reservoirs. As the people of the continent are in advance of us in point of time, they are also before us in the modes of applying this curious contrivance. In some parts of France, where the subjacent strata are favourable for boring Artesian wells, the force of the water as it rushes from the earth is applied to turn mills either directly or by conveying it to an elevated reservoir. In Germany, Artesian wells are not uncommonly bored down to the underlying beds of salt for the purpose of obtaining a spring of saturated brine. A well of this kind is now in process of boring at Neu Salzwerck, in Westphalia, which it is intended to carry to a depth of 2000 metres, or upwards of 6500 feet. It has already been bored to a depth of 2100 feet, which exceeds the celebrated Artesian well at the Abattoir of Grenelle, in Paris, by 300 feet. M. Arago stated at the last meeting of the French Academy of Sciences, that the bore of the well at the *Jardin des Plantes* is to reach a depth of 1000 yards; and as the temperature of water has been found to increase about one degree of Fahrenheit's thermometer at each additional depth of fifty-five feet, it is expected that the water thus obtained will have a temperature approaching 100 degrees, which is equal to that of the Bristol hot wells; and it is to be employed in warming the buildings during winter. The water of the Westphalian well, when completed, it is anticipated, will be nearly at boiling heat, and will be applicable, not only to warming dwellings, but to cooking provisions. These applications of Artesian wells are at least feasible, for there seems to be no impossibility to prevent our houses being heated with water from the realms of Pluto. Some of the Artesian well projects of the French philosophers are rather more questionable. For example, it was lately proposed to the French Academy, as a means for preventing earthquakes, that the world should be pricked with Artesian wells, on the same principle as biscuits are pricked to prevent their blistering; and the learned academicians actually appointed a committee to report on the plan. M. Jobard, another French *savant*, suggests, that by boring deep enough, lakes of liquid gold may be dipped into, which would spout out on the surface in golden fountains. Surely such a project is worthy all attention, for be it in the Bank, the Mint, or the Royal Exchange, no more fitting ornament could be introduced than a *jet d'or*.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION.

THIS DAY.

MR. S. LYONS.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Right of Station, with 4817 Sheep, 1060 Head of Cattle, Horses, Drays, and Harness, Wheat, Corn, &c.; also, 2024 Sheep at Frazier's Creek, and Horses.

MR. R. FAWCETT.—At his Rooms, at 10 o'clock, a Bay Filly; at half-past 10, Haberdashery, Wearing Apparel, Blankets, &c.

MR. MORT.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Cargo of the *Tenasserim*, from Calcutta, and Ale, Porter, Tea, Blankets, Printing Ink, Shafts, &c.

MR. CARFRAE.—On the Premises, No. 148, Liverpool-street, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Plate, Glass, Medical Books, Drugs, &c.

MR. ARMSTRONG.—At his Repository, at noon, Horses.

MR. HEYDON.—At his Mart, in the evening, Books.

COUNTRY SALE.

MR. BUBB.—Near Pitt Town, May 11, Furniture, Farming Implements, a Horse, Hay, Maize, &c.

BIRTH.

At Maria River, Port Macquarie, on the 20th April, the Lady of W. T. Taylor, Esq., of a son.

DEATH.

On Tuesday morning, the 7th instant, after a lingering illness, Samuel, the infant son of Mr. S. W. Wilton, of Kent-street.

STEAMER TO CLARENCE RIVER.



THE *WILLIAM IV.* steam-packet will leave the Commercial Wharf, with the usual punctuality, on Wednesday next, 15th instant, at six P. M. 6264

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.



THE Clipping Schooner *MARY ANN* will leave the Union Wharf, THIS EVENING, at Five o'clock. 6247

FOR MELBOURNE,

TO SAIL ON SATURDAY,



THE BRIG *CHRISTINA.* For freight or passage, apply to

A. B. SMITH AND CO.

Sussex-street, May 8. 6286

FOR LAUNCESTON, WITH IMMEDIATE DISPATCH.



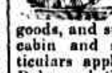
THE Clipper Schooner *WANDERER*, 131 tons, Henry Burns, master, has still room for a few tons of goods, and superior accommodations for both cabin and steerage passengers. For particulars apply to the master, on board, at Dalgarno's (late Grose's) Wharf, or to

MORLEY AND STEELE,

6248 Bathurst-street.

FOR NELSON & PORT NICHOLSON,

A REGULAR TRADER,



THE fast-sailing first-class Brigantine *STAR OF CHINA*, hourly expected: has a large portion of her cargo ready for shipment, and will be despatched within ten days of her arrival. Apply to J. and J. Giblett, or to

CHARLES PERRY.

292, Pitt-street. 6262

TO SHIPPERS OF HORSES. FOR CALCUTTA,

(Positively to sail in all May, being under an engagement),



THE FINE A1 SHIP *William Mitcalfe*, Capt. Philipson, 560 tons burthen, height between decks seven and a half feet, and well ventilated. Terms of freight, £20 per head, payable on safe arrival: shippers to provide forage, but if preferred the same will be found for £5 per head, payable in Calcutta. Water, fittings, and attendance, to be found by the ship.

Mr. Wilkin, of the Hunter River, who will proceed in this ship with his own horses, will give his medical attendance, if the horses require it.

Apply to the commander, on board, or to

GRIFFITHS, GORE, AND CO.,

6226 Bent-street.

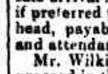
FOR LONDON.



THE barque *ACHILLES*, 358 tons, William Veal, commander, having the principal part of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick dispatch. For freight or passage apply to Captain Veal, on board, or to

R. TOWNS.

367, Castlereagh-street. 6246



CAPTAIN W. H. FOX, and Owners of the barque *TENASSERIM*, will not be answerable for any debts contracted by the crew of said ship.

Sydney, 5th May. 6244

SCHOOL OF ARTS.

LECTURES—SEASON 1844.

THE Committee of the School of Arts have the pleasure of announcing that the following Lectures will be delivered in the Theatre of the Institution during the present season.

The Opening Lecture will be delivered on Monday evening, the 3rd of June next, at half-past seven o'clock, and the remaining lectures on the succeeding Monday evenings at the same hour. The doors of the Institution will be opened each Monday evening at seven o'clock.

Introductory Lecture	1,	Mr. Carmichael
Astronomy	3,	Mr. Dodd
Phrenology	3,	Mr. Michie
Climate—Varieties of geographical position, &c., and its effects on the human race	2,	Mr. Maberly
Advantages of Associations	1,	Mr. M'Eachern
Mechanics	2,	Mr. Hollinshed
Geology	2,	Mr. Goodall
Political Economy	1,	Mr. Carmichael
Pneumatics	2,	Mr. A'Beckett
Genius and Writings of Burns	2,	Mr. Rae
Matter	1,	Mr. Grayling
Galvanism	1,	Mr. Grayling
Taste, as applicable to the Arts	2,	Dr. Nicholson, M.C.
Hydrodynamics	2,	Mr. Duer
Architecture	2,	Mr. Bibb
Oratory (ancient and modern)	2,	Mr. Hill

6222

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE DISTRICT COUNCIL OF SYDNEY.

GENTLEMEN,—Having been unexpectedly nominated by Alderman Allen and Dr. Nicholson, M.C., to fill one of the vacancies in your District Council, I have, on due consideration, determined to solicit your votes on my behalf, at the election, which will take place at Darlinghurst, on Friday, the the 10th instant.

As a resident in Sydney, during the last *twenty* years, in the course of which I have often been actively engaged in several of its Public Institutions, I feel disposed to rely, rather upon the general opinion of my character, and of my qualifications for so great a responsibility, than upon the effect of any pledges or professions which might be offered to you on the present occasion: having the honour to remain,

Gentlemen,

Your's faithfully,

WILLIAM TIMOTHY CAPE.

Darlinghurst, May 8. 6246

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE DISTRICT COUNCIL OF SYDNEY.

GENTLEMEN,—Having had the honor, at the meeting of the Electors this day, of being nominated as a Candidate, to represent you in the District Council, I beg to assure you that, if I have the honor of being re-elected, I shall endeavour to serve your interests faithfully and zealously, as I hope you are aware I have done from the commencement of the Council.

THOMAS WILLFORD.

Thornby Lodge, Newtown, May 7. 6237

CLOTHING FOR THE BENEVOLENT ASYLUM.

THE undermentioned articles being required for the above institution, persons willing to supply the same are requested to send tenders, addressed to the Secretary at the Asylum, accompanied with samples, on or before Monday, the 13th instant.

200 yards coarse woollen cloth
100 men's suits—cloth jackets and trousers
150 pairs strong slippers
100 woollen bed rugs.

GEORGE ALLEN, Secretary.

Sydney, May 9. 6227

THE PETITIONS against the late SQUATTING REGULATIONS lie for signature at the Royal Hotel; Lyons's Rooms; Titterton's, Brickfield Hill; and Cunningham's Tavern, corner of King and Castlereagh streets. 6216

JUST PUBLISHED,

RAISING THE WIND; or, SYDNEY IN 1844. A Political Sketch by B. B. No. 1—Price one shilling. To be had only at E. D. BARLOW's, Original Lithographic Establishment. No. 9, Bridge-street. 6245

A LA VILLE DE PARIS,

369, PITT-STREET.

MESSRS. PILLET, MESNIER, AND CO. return their sincere thanks to the gentry and inhabitants of Sydney and its vicinity, for the liberal patronage they have received since their commencement in business, and pledge themselves to a continuance of their exertions to please customers and give general satisfaction.

They have much pleasure in announcing to those who have not yet visited their

SHOW ROOM,

And to their friends generally, that they have now ready for inspection the new fashions for Winter Millinery, just received direct from Paris, and feel confident in asserting that nothing can be compared to the style and richness in which any orders will be executed by Madame Mesnier.

Messrs. P., M., and Co. invite particular attention to their assortment of goods suitable for Balls, more particularly plain and embroidered dresses, very rich, in silk, satin, and muslin; scarfs; *embroidered real French cambric handkerchiefs*, long white kid gloves, fancy head-dresses, silver and gold lace fringe, tassels, and flowers, white satin shoes, and open-worked silk stockings, &c.

To those who value a genuine article, their stock of goods offers decided advantages. 6215

KID GLOVES.

LADIES' and gents' white, coloured, black, and fancy kid gloves, in great variety, at a very low price, per dozen or per pair, on sale at

W. A. DOBSON'S.

Next the Commercial Bank, George-street. 6274

NEW WINTER MILLINERY.

MRS. DOBSON has great pleasure in calling the attention of the ladies to her very superior stock of velvet, satin, and other bonnets, suitable to the present season, which she flatters herself will be found, in elegance of style and richness of material, second to none in the City.

An early call will ensure a good selection.

N.B.—Orders executed in the first style. A large stock of rich velvets, ribbons, whisker blonds, blond ruches, black laces, illusion blonds, and blond brides, in great variety.

Next to the Commercial Bank, George-street. 6273

NEW GOODS

JAMES WADE respectfully informs the ladies of Sydney and its vicinity, that he has this day opened a few cases of FANCY GOODS, which he intends selling along with the BANKRUPT STOCK at ALARMING SACRIFICES.

Plain and fancy nets
Paris blonds and quillings
Urling's and thread laces
Lace scarfs and blond falls
Cardinal capes
Fancy chiné handkerchiefs and scarfs
Bordered shawls

BONNETS.

A choice assortment in Dunstable, fancy rice, and Tuscan

MOUSSELINE DE LAINE DRESSES.

Prints and calicoes
Hosiery, &c.

TO THE LADIES.

White and black satin shoes
Prunella and lasting ditto
Berlin wools, 9d. per dozen
Drawing patterns
Floss and purse silks, &c.

J. W. respectfully invites ladies to favour him with an early call, as the whole stock must be cleared off the premises by the end of June.

Devonshire House, Pitt street. 6224

CHEAP SMOKING.

THE undersigned has on sale, at his Stores, Bridge-street, 6000 Cigars, almost equal to No. 4a Superiors, and at less than half the price. Parties requiring them must apply this day, or they will be all sold.

GEORGE A. LLOYD.

May 9. 6230

ON SALE by the undersigned—
280 reams grocers' wrapping paper
Pot, cap, and letter paper
660 gross Bell's matches
Thirty tons round, square, and flat bar iron
Half a ton brass and copper wire
Side, dressing, and ivory tooth combs
Striped shirts, moleskin trousers
Nets, quillings, laces, and edging
Women's white, marble, and black cotton hose
Women's black and grey worsted hose
Men's assorted hose and half hose
Navy, cotton, merino, and lambswool shirts
Counterpane and Marseille quilts
White calico, beetled shirting, Wigan sheeting
Mull, India book, bishops' lawn, and jaconet muslin
Cotton reels, hooks and eyes, thread, tape, &c.
Glass, pearl, gilt, and flexible buttons
Boys' and men's caps, cotton braces, sewing silk
Pickles, Congou tea, &c., &c.

JAMES M'DONALD,

Wholesale Warehouseman.

268, George-street, Sydney. 6275

CARPETS, PRINTED DRUGGETS, BLANKETS, HEARTH RUGS, DIMITIES AND FURNITURE PRINTS.

ON SALE AT JONATHAN THORP AND CO.'S, 315, Pitt-street, in great variety, at the undermentioned prices:—

Kidderminster carpets, all wool, from 2s. 3d, per yard
Brussels, from 4s. to 4s. 6d. for the best quality
Ditto stair, 4s. 6d. to 5s.
Yard wide printed drugget at 1s.
Half yard wide ditto, at 6d.
Hearth rugs in great variety, from 10s. 6d. to the very best quality
9-4 Witney blankets, at 10s. 6d.
11-4 ditto, at 14s. 6d., well worth 20s.
12-4 extra superfine double rose Witneys, at 24s., honestly worth 40s.
Furniture dimities at 6½d.
Ditto prints, best quality, at 16s. 6d

J. T. and Co. wish to call especial attention to the above goods, as they are fully one-third under fomer prices.

The Advertisers not having succeeded in disposing of the business by public auction, will continue to sell off the stock, at and below cost, until they meet with a purchaser.

Wanted, two respectable Assistants, to whom liberal salaries will be given, if they can produce testimonials of sobriety. 6271

ON SALE at the Stores of George Smith, senior, 459, George-street, nearly opposite the Post Office—
Bottled ale and porter, Wardell's port wine, lime juice
Hysonskin and pouchong teas, currants, pickles, pine cheese
Window glass, paints, assorted brushware, paper, gunny bags
Saddlery, gig harness, horse cloths, &c., &c. 6234

REAL DERWENT POTATOES

JUST arrived, ex *Jane and Emma*, the primest lot of Derwent Potatoes ever landed. Shopkeepers and private families had better not delay in making purchases, who are fond of good potatoes. On sale, wholesale and retail, at

HENRY FERRIS'S,

6256 Commission Agent, 103, York-street.

NEWSHAM AND HALLEN'S

REDUCED PRICES FOR BOILING DOWN SHEEP AND CATTLE.

TERMS—Cattle, 8s. each; Sheep, 6d. per head; and the highest prices allowed for hides and skins; casks at cost price.

For the above prices the tallow will be prepared in the most approved manner for the British Market, and delivered to any store in Sydney. As eighty bullocks or one thousand sheep per day can be rendered down, the despatch with which a lot of sheep or cattle can be turned into tallow will be a desideratum.

An advance of £25 per ton will be made on the tallow, or it will be purchased at £28 per ton.

For further particulars, apply at their Office, Dixon-street, Darling Harbour. 6263

TAKE NOTICE, that by indenture of release and assignment, bearing date the eighth day of May, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, I, James Marshall, of William's River, in the Colony of New South Wales, shipwright, did for the considerations therein-mentioned, convey and assign unto John Smith, of Sydney, in the Colony aforesaid, gentleman, as trustee therein-named, all my estates and effects whatsoever for the benefit of all my creditors: And also take notice, that the said conveyance and assignment was duly executed by me the said James Marshall, and the said trustee, and attested according to the provisions of a certain Act of the Governor and Council of the said Colony, passed in the fifth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled "An Act for the further amendment of the law, and for the better advancement of justice;" and of a certain other Act of the said Governor and Council passed in the present year of the reign of Her said Majesty, intituled "An Act to amend an Act, intituled an Act for giving relief to insolvent persons, and providing for the administration of insolvent estates, and to abolish imprisonment for debt;" and further take notice, that the said indenture is now lying at the Office of the said John Smith, situate in O'Connell-street, Sydney, aforesaid, for inspection and execution.—Dated at Sydney, this eighth day of May, 1844.

JAMES MARSHALL.

Witness—W. MONTAGU ROTHERY, J.P. 6220

NOTICE TO EMPLOYERS.

THE Public is informed that William Stokes, late groom, &c., has this day left my service, eight pounds in my debt.

B. C. RODD, Solicitor.

Sydney, May 8. 6229

£900 and £500 to be lent on Mortgage of approved Sydney Property, producing rental. Apply (if by letter post paid), to Mr. Sandwell, at Mr. Norton's Office. 6223

MONEY WANTED.

£300, AT TEN PER CENT., for three years certain, to be secured on Sydney property yielding a rental of £80 per annum: the title, a grant from the Crown to the intended mortgagor. Apply to P. P., at Mr. Hayward's, solicitor, Elizabeth-street North. 6217

WANTED, to GRAZE for between *Seventy* or *Eighty* HORSES, on a well watered farm. For particulars, if by letter pre-paid, addressed to

A. & S. LYONS,

6221 Pitt-street.

A PERSON intimately acquainted with all the recent improvements in agricultural and horticultural affairs as now practised in England and Scotland, with the management of stock, &c., is desirous to be employed by a respectable proprietor in the vicinity of the city. The advertiser has three boys accustomed to work in a garden. Any commands left at the *Herald* Office will be immediately attended to. 6252

WANTS a situation as Governess, a Lady accustomed to tuition: salary not so much an object as a comfortable home. All particulars as to qualifications, &c., can be ascertained by addressing letters, pre-paid, to R. D., at Mr. Morley's, bookseller and stationer, corner of Pitt and King streets. To be heard of for a week. 6255

WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman to travel with a Lady or Family: has no objection to any part of the world. The most unexceptionable reference as to character and abilities. Address A. M. S., *Herald* Office. 6243

WANTED, A SITUATION as Needlewoman, by a respectable Young Woman, or Housemaid in a small Family. Unexceptionable reference can be given. Address W. K., *Herald* Office. 6241

WANTED, a respectable Female, as general house servant, where there are three small children. Apply to Mr. James Dalgarno, Druitt-street, near the Police Office. 6228

WANTED, an English Woman, as Cook and Laundress. Apply to

MRS. EBSWORTH,

6232 Miller's Point.

WANTED, a first-rate Milliner. Apply to

MRS. PERKINS,

6231 467, George-street.

WANTED, a middle-aged Woman as general house servant, where the family is small—the above offers a comfortable home to an industrious person. Apply to W. B., *Herald* Office. 6272

TO LET, a neat two-story House, situated in Sussex-street, directly opposite the Patent Slip, containing five rooms, with detached kitchen, and good enclosed yard: the front room has been recently fitted up with office furniture, and is suitable for a Merchant or Commission Agent. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to Mr. John Little, 49, King-street. 6251

TO LET, a neat Verandah Cottage in Parramatta-street, near the Kent Brewery, containing six rooms and a hall, with a detached kitchen, servants'-room, store-room, stabling, coach-house, large granary, and fowl-house, a garden with fruit trees, a good pump and well of water well inclosed with brick wall. Rent £70 per annum.

ALSO,

That spacious two story House, containing nine apartments, late known as the Bush Tavern, George-street South, with extensive yard, stabling, coach-house, granary, &c., a well of good water, and a pump. Rent moderate.

For particulars apply to Mr. Charles Jenkins, near the above premises. 6239

SALES BY AUCTION.

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction,

ON FRIDAY, 10TH INSTANT,

at eleven o'clock,

J & J S § 22—One bale flannel, ex *Ganges*, Captain Macdonald, damaged by salt water.

Terms, Cash. 6250

COWS! COWS!! COWS!!!

JOHN H. LOPDELL will sell by auction, at the Cattle Market,

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, THE 10TH INSTANT,

at eleven o'clock precisely,

Another lot of those superior Camden Cows, now so well known to Private Families and Dairymen as first-rate milkers.

N. B. These Cattle are warranted quiet and broken in to bail. 6242

CARGO OF THE "TENASSERIM," FROM CALCUTTA.

Tea, Spirits, Curry Powder, Chitney, Canvas, Clocks, Looking Glasses, Chairs, Boots and Shoes, Glue, &c.

MR. MORT will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on

THIS DAY, THE 9TH MAY,

At Eleven o'clock,

The following shipment of Goods, viz.:—

Thirty boxes black tea
Two cases nutmegs
One case mace
One case cloves
Three cases Cayenne pepper
Three cases curry powder
Three cases chitney
Fifty coir door mats
One hundred bolts country canvas
One case silk handkerchiefs
Two cases brass clocks
Two cases looking glasses
One case whips
Twelve ironwood chairs, and two arm chairs
Two hundred pairs hunting shoes
Five hundred pairs slippers
One hundred pairs walking shoes
Forty pairs half-boots
Two casks glue
Two cases boots and shoes, assorted
Bales gunny bags, &c., &c., &c.

Terms at sale. 6265

BLANKETS, PERSIAN RUGS, DOOR AND GIG MATS, PRINTING INK, BRUSSELS CARPETING, GINGER BEER POWDERS, & LANCEWOOD SHAFTS.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, four doors north of the General Post Office, on

THIS DAY, 9TH MAY,

At eleven o'clock,

Five bales, 100 pairs each, 8-4 Witney blankets
One bale three bushel bags
One bale handsome Persian rugs, mixed rugs, door and gig mats
One bale Brussels carpeting
One case Seidlitz, sodaic and ginger beer powders
Two casks ginger beer corks
Two casks very best printing ink
Seven pairs lancewood shafts.

Terms at sale. 6266

DUNBAR'S ALE AND PORTER.

WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, four doors north of the General Post Office,

THIS DAY,

At eleven o'clock,

Seventy-five casks Dunbar's Ale and Porter, in prime condition.

Terms at sale. 6268

HYSONSKIN, YOUNG HYSON, GUNPOWDER, AND BLACK TEAS.

WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, four doors north of the General Post Office,

THIS DAY,

At eleven o'clock,

120 boxes hysonskin tea
20 boxes young hyson
60 boxes gunpowder
40 boxes black tea.

Terms at sale. 6269

SIX HUNDRED AND FIFTY HEAD OF CATTLE, AND NINETEEN HORSES.

MR. MORT will sell by Public Auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on

SATURDAY, THE 11TH MAY,

at twelve o'clock precisely,

The following valuable stock, viz:

Six hundred and fifty head (a mixed herd) of really well bred cattle.
Nineteen horses and mares of superior breed.

The above are now running at Geegeline, on the Murrumbidgee, distant from Sydney about two hundred and fifty miles.

Full particulars will be made known at time of sale.

Terms at sale. 6267

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF MR. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

(By order of the Trustee, under the Act Vic. 5, No 17.)

AT THE STATION BINOURA, JERVIS BAY.

MR. STUBBS is instructed by the Trustee in the above Estate, to sell by public auction, on

SATURDAY, THE 11th DAY OF MAY, 1844,

At Twelve o'clock precisely, at the Mart, King-street,

The undermentioned Stock, Farmer's Implements, Furniture, &c., as per inventory to be seen at the Mart, viz.:—

Fifty cows
Fifty heifers
Fifty-seven steers
Eleven bullocks
Two horses
One colt, three years old
One colt, two years old
One brood mare and filly
Thirty bushels wheat, more or less
Three hundred bushels maize
One dray, bows, yokes, and harness; two ploughs, two harrows, two saddles, hoes, axes, crosscut saws, winnowing machine, scales, weights, flour mill, milk dishes, chairs, cupboards, sofa, couches, boat, oars, and sail, with many other useful articles for a farm.

Terms—Twenty per cent. cash deposit.

JOHN MORRIS,

5929 Official Assignee.

SPERM OIL.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on

MONDAY NEXT, THE 13TH MAY,

At eleven o'clock precisely,

Before the sale of the five vessels, advertised for the same day,

Ten tuns Sperm Oil, in lots to suit purchasers.

☞ Samples may be seen at the Mart of the Auctioneer.

Terms at sale. 6253

RUM AND PORTER.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place,

ON MONDAY, THE 13TH MAY,

At Eleven o'clock precisely,

Immediately before the sale of the five vessels,

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF HENRY MOORE,

By order of the Trustees.

Seventeen puncheons rum, ex *St. George*
Eight ditto ditto, ex *Perfect.*

AFTER WHICH,

Fifty hogsheads Taylor's porter, just landed.

In lots to suit purchasers. 6254

TO CLOSE ACCOUNTS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 365, George-street, opposite the Market,

ON FRIDAY NEXT,

at eleven o'clock precisely,

Ten kits salmon
One cask pearl ash
Nine casks beef
Colonial cheese
Cider, blacking, &c.

ALSO,

Sixty rolls parchment
One case pictures
One case broadcloths
One box watchmakers' tools and materials.

Terms, Cash. 6270

HANDSOME BAY FILLY.

R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 481, George-street,

THIS DAY,

At ten o'clock precisely,

One handsome bay filly.

Terms—Cash. 6261

CODRINGTON COATS.

R. FAWCETT will Sell by Public Auction, at his Sale Rooms,

THIS MORNING,

At half-past Ten o'clock precisely,

One case Gentlemen's fashionable double milled waterproof Tweed Codrington Coats.

Terms—Cash. 6257

TO PARTIES SHIPPING TO NEW ZEALAND AND THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Sale Rooms, next door to the Bank of New South Wales,

THIS MORNING,

At half past ten o'clock precisely,

One bale 10-4 heavy Witney scarlet blankets, black borders
One bale 11-4 heavy Witney scarlet blankets, black borders
One bale 12-4 heavy Witney scarlet blankets, black borders.

Terms—Cash. 6258

UNION SHIRTING.

R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms,

THIS MORNING,

At half past ten o'clock precisely,

Three cases grass-bleached union shirtings.

Terms at sale. 6259

MONTEITH TURKEY-RED BANDANNAS, FLORENTINES, &c.

R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms,

THIS MORNING,

At half past ten o'clock precisely,

One case, assorted sizes, Turkey red handkerchiefs
One case fancy striped Florentines
One case Monteith dyed fancy garments

Without reserve.

Terms—Cash. 6260

J. K. HEYDON will sell by auction, THIS EVENING, in addition to the works published in catalogue, the following books:—

The Biblia Hebraica Simonis—Simmons's Hebrew Bible
Pierce Egan's Pilgrims of the Thames, with plates
The Gaberlunzie's Wallet, with cuts
Gentleman in Black (illustrations by Cruikshank
Burnet's History of his own times (new edition)
The Miser's Daughter, 3 vols. (plates by Cruikshank)
Byron's Life, Letters, and Journal, complete in 1 vol.
Maxwell's Life of His Grace the Duke of Wellington, with plates and maps, 3 vols.
Godfrey Malvern, by Miller; 26 engravings
London and its Environs; 60 FINE ENGRAVINGS and map
Pictorial French Dictionary, 760 engravings
Pictorial History of the Jews, and Physical Geography and Natural History of the Holy Land, by John Kitto, 1 vol., containing 500 beautiful engravings on wood
SICILIAN SCENERY, 4to.
The Remains of Henry K. White, handsomely bound, gilt edges
Paul Periwinkle
Valentine Vox
Gibbon's Miscellaneous Works
Manners and Customs of all nations
Wilson's Tales of the Borders
The Public Works of Great Britain, large folio
The Penny Dublin Journal, 4 vols.
Mahan's Civil Engineering
Practical Masonry
The Sacred Treasury, coloured engravings
Family Bible, 4to, calf
A few of Scott's Novels, &c., &c. 6279

SLATE PENCILS, SEALING WAX, PATENT BACK LEDGERS, MEMORANDUM BOOKS, DAY BOOKS, &c., &c.

MR. SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Lower George-street, on

FRIDAY NEXT, THE 10TH MAY,

At Eleven o'clock precisely,

Two packages of Stationery, &c., consisting of—

Steel pens and holders
Sealing wax
Slate pencils
Toy paint boxes
Mahogany ditto
Day books
Ledgers
Journals
Memorandum books
Folio and quarto waste books
Assorted fancy stationery
Rosewood and mahogany dressing cases
Rosewood writing desks
Pier glasses
Tea trays, &c., &c.

AFTER WHICH,

A splendid bronze four-burner chandelier, well adapted for a large drawing-room, all complete, with figured ground glass globes.

S. H. would particularly call the attention of Stationers, Merchants, and others, to the above ledgers, being all of the best quality, with patent spring backs. 6276

TO CLOSE ACCOUNTS, WITHOUT RESERVE.

MR. A. POLACK will sell by auction, on

FRIDAY NEXT,

At eleven o'clock,

Immediately after the sale of Shares, at his Rooms.

One hundred and fifty pair 9 by 4 blankets
One hundred pair 8 by 4 blankets
Eight bags of coffee
Two thousand two hundred weight of sharps
Half ton of Epsom salts
Twenty-five boxes tea
Ten thousand cigars, out of bond
Eight cases of Martell's brandy, ditto, one dozen each
One hundred and twenty-five dozen pale sherry
Fifteen hats
Five bags nuts
One hundred and fifty 4 lb. tins of salmon, fresh
Fifty 1 lb. ditto ditto, ditto
One thousand five hundred tins preserved meats, soups, vegetables, fowls, milk, oysters, &c., &c.

And a variety of other articles, without reserve.

Terms at Sale. 6278

NINETY-FOUR SHARES IN THE GAS COMPANY, TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION.

MR. A. POLACK has received instructions to sell, at his Rooms,

WITHOUT ANY RESERVE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON FRIDAY NEXT,

At eleven o'clock precisely,

Ninety-four Gas Shares, £6 each paid up, in lots to suit purchasers.

Mr. Polack will not attempt to make comment on this unrivalled and prosp[...] establishment; every capitalist being [...] of its capabilities, and has now a[...] tunity of laying out his money in [...] profitable investment.

Terms, Cash. 6277

NO RESERVE.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GLASSWARE, PLATE, MEDICAL BOOKS, &c., &c.

MR. JOHN CARFRAE will Sell by Auction, on the Premises, No. 148, Liverpool-street, near Pitt-street, (in consequence of the proprietor leaving Sydney,)

THIS DAY, THE 9TH MAY,

At eleven o'clock precisely,

The whole of the Household Furniture, Plate, Glass, &c., consisting of—

Mahogany four-post bedsteads, iron ditto, children's ditto, loo and dining tables, chest of drawers, sofas, chairs, fenders, rugs, china, glass, plate, pier and toilet glass, kitchen and laundry utensils, &c.

AFTER WHICH,

A few medical books, and a small collection of drugs and bottles.

No reserve. Terms—cash. 6225

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, SITUATE AT JERVIS BAY, AND DISTRICTS OF CURRAJONG AND HUNTER'S HILL.

MR. BLACKMAN will submit to public competition, at his Rooms, George-street, on

WEDNESDAY, THE 22ND OF MAY INST.,

At twelve o'clock precisely,

By order of the mortgagees, under power of sale, subject to such conditions as will be then and there produced—

All that piece or parcel of Land, situate, lying, and being, at Jervis Bay, in the county of Saint Vincent, in the colony aforesaid, commencing at the north-east corner of lot seven, and bounded on the south by a line bearing west one hundred and ninety-eight feet; on the west by King-street, by a line bearing north one hundred and thirty two feet; on the north by Jervis-street, by a line east one hundred and ninety-eight feet; and on the east by a reserved lot, by a line bearing south sixty-six feet to the commencing point, being lot six of section nineteen, as shown on the general plan of New Bristol.

AND ALSO,

All that other piece or parcel of Land, situate, lying, and being, at Jervis Bay aforesaid, commencing at the south-west corner of lot one in Jervis-street, bounded on the south by Jervis-steeet, by a line bearing west three hundred and six feet; on the west by lots five and seven, by a line bearing north two hundred and eighty-four feet, to the high water mark of Jervis Bay; and on the east by lots eleven and one, by a line bearing south three hundred and sixty-one feet to the commencing point, being lots two, three, eight, nine, and ten, of section twenty-two, as shown on the general plan of New Bristol.

AND ALSO,

All that other piece or parcel of Land, situate, lying, and being, at Jervis Bay aforesaid, commencing at a marked stake at the south-east corner of the township of New Bristol, and bounded on the south by Government land, by a line bearing west twenty chains ten links; on the west by Government land, by a line bearing north twelve chains fifty links; on the north by Russell-street, by a line bearing east nineteen chains twenty-five links; on the east by King-street, by a line bearing south six chains fifty links; and again on the north by Langton-street, by a line bearing east four chains, to a fresh-water creek; and on the east by that creek to the commencing point, being sections one, two, three, four, six, seven, and eight, as shown on the general plan of New Bristol.

AND ALSO,

All that other piece or parcel of Land, situate at Jervis Bay aforesaid, commencing at the south-west corner of lot three, in Argyle-street, and bounded on the south by that street, by a line bearing west one hundred and twenty-six feet; on the west by lots nine, eight, seven, and six, by a line bearing north two hundred and sixty-four feet; on the north by Jervis-street, by a line bearing east one hundred and twenty-six feet; and on the east by lots five and three, by a line bearing south two hundred and sixty-four feet, to the commencing point, being a reserved portion of section nineteen of the township of New Bristol aforesaid.

AND ALSO,

All that piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the district of Currajong, in the colony of New South Wales, and containing by estimation forty acres, or thereabouts, be the same more or less; bounded on the east side by Kable's farm, bearing south twenty chains, commencing at Kable's north-west corner; on the south by a west line of twenty chains; on the west by a north line of twenty chains, and on the north by an east line of twenty chains; which said forty acres of land were granted to one Patrick M'Cann, by grant dated fifth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and were conveyed to William Morgan, deceased, father of the said Henry Beckman Morgan, by indentures of lease and release, bearing date respectively the fifth and sixth days of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

ALSO,

All that piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the district of Hunter's Hill, in the colony aforesaid, and containing by measurement forty-five acres, or thereabouts, be the same more or less; bounded on the north-west side by Lysett's farm, bearing south thirty-five degrees west; on the south-west by a line bearing east thirty-five degrees fourteen chains; on the south-east side by a line bearing north thirty-five east thirty-six chains to the public road; and on the north-east side by that road: which said last-mentioned parcel of land was granted by the Crown to one Henry Henry, by deed poll bearing date the fifth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and was purchased by the said William Morgan, deceased, of one Robert Cooper.

For further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, or to Messrs. Carr, Rogers, and Owen, solicitors for the mortgagees, George-street, Sydney, 6233

NOTICE.

IN THE ESTATE OF ROBERT DIXON OF TOONGABBE.

To the Inhabitants of Toongabbe, and District of Parramatta.

MR. BUBB is instructed to Postpone the Sale in the above Estate, that would have taken place THIS DAY, May 9, till THURSDAY, the 16th instant.

Sydney, May 8. 6288

IN THE ESTATE OF HUGH LINDSAY, OF PITT TOWN, SETTLER.

BY ORDER OF THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.

(Under Act 5 Vict., No. 17.)

MR. BUBB is instructed by the Assignee in the above Estate, to sell by public auction, at the insolvent's residence, near Pitt Town, on

SATURDAY, THE 11TH INSTANT,

At twelve o'clock precisely,

A quantity of farming implements, hou[...] furniture, hay, standing crop of [...] by public (about fifteen acres); also, a power[...] suitable for saddle or draught; [...] MAY, sundries.

JOHN [...] of the Albion O[...]

Sydney, May 8.

IN THE Ind[...] the day after [...] ANNUAL SHOW O[...] Parties havi[...] on this occa[...] and by ta[...]

PUBLIC MEETING AT CAMDEN.

PURSUANT to notice which had been given, a public meeting was held at Camden, on Tuesday, for the purpose of considering the Depasturing Regulations, promulgated on the 2nd April.

About two o'clock, the business of the day was commenced, when Mr. JAMES MACARTHUR moved that Charles Cowper, Esq., M.C., be requested to take the chair, which was seconded by Mr. WILLIAM HOWE, Junior, and carried unanimously.

Mr. COWPER, having taken the chair, said he felt sensibly the honour which the meeting had done him in calling upon him to preside, for which he could assure them he felt extremely grateful. They were all aware that they were assembled there in consequence of a requisition which had appeared in the public papers calling upon persons to come forward and discuss the regulations affecting the squatting interests, which had been recently issued. After reading the requisition, he said he felt glad to see that the requisition had been so well responded to; he saw those around him who were well able to appreciate the effect of the regulations, and, therefore, to discuss them; and he trusted they would do so with a firmness, and at the same time with a moderation and temper that would do credit to the district. There might be differences of opinion, one might wish to alter the regulations one way, and one another; but he was sure that all who spoke would do so with moderation. He would not occupy their time at any length, for that he was sure would be done more to their satisfaction by those who would follow him, and would show the effect which these regulations would probably have upon the colony at large—he said the colony at large, for although the regulations objected to, had only been issued a few days, already had meetings been held in almost every district of the colony, separate and independent meetings, but still meetings in unison with each other. He would not address them at any length, but would reserve himself for a future occasion, when he may be called upon to express his opinions upon this important subject in a more deliberate manner than he could do at a public meeting. He held in his hand letters from Captain Forbes, and Mr. George M'Leay, apologising for their absence, but assuring him that their hearts were with the meeting. The next requisionist was Mr. James Macarthur, upon whom, therefore, he should call to commence the business of the meeting.

Mr. JAMES MACARTHUR said, that he fully concurred in the observations which had been addressed to them by the Chairman. Amongst rational men there could be no doubt that it was essentially necessary that a subject of the importance of that which they were about to discuss, required to be approached with temper and a deliberate spirit: he quite responded therefore to the wise counsel which their Chairman had given them; but their Chairman was not only a counsellor in words but in deeds, for he had very properly reserved the full exposition of his sentiments until called upon to express them on the floor of the Council Chamber. The regulations which they were called upon to discuss were dated April 2nd, 1844, and appeared in the *Government Gazette* of that day, and he would read a portion of them to the meeting:

His Excellency the Governor, in consequence of the practice which has grown up of parties occupying several distinct stations under one license, has been pleased, with the advice of the Executive Council, to direct that parties occupying stations in separate districts, notwithstanding that the same may be contiguous, shall be required in future to take out a separate license for each such district, and to pay the established fee of ten pounds for the same; and that no person shall in future be allowed to take up a new station, either in the same district in which his stock may be depastured, or in any other, without having first obtained a separate license for the same, under the recommendation of the Commissioner, and paid the fee of ten pounds thereon.

So far as this went, he did not at first see any great ground of objection: there did not appear any hardship in taking out a separate license for each district, or where a new station is formed in the same district, except under particular circumstances. For instance, a fire, to which the colony is liable, might break out, and a party might be compelled to remove his sheep to another station, and it would be a grievous hardship to make him pay an extra license fee under such circumstances; but he did not believe that it was intended the regulations should apply to any such case as this, and he would therefore proceed to the next portion of the notice:

(2.) His Excellency, with the advice of the Executive Council, has further directed, that from and after the first day of July, 1845, a separate license must be taken out, and the fee of ten pounds paid thereon, for each separate station or run occupied, even though situated in the same district.

(3.) No one station, within the meaning of these Regulations, is, after the first July, 1845, to consist of more than twenty square miles of area, unless it be certified by the Commissioner that more is required for the quantity of sheep or cattle mentioned in the next paragraph.

This might seem all very well, but it very much depended upon the next paragraph, and there was the sting of the whole regulations.

(4.) If the party desire to occupy more, and the Commissioner consider him entitled to such occupation, with reference to the quantity of stock possessed by him, or its probable increase in the ensuing three years, as well as the accommodation required by other parties, and the general interests of the public, an additional license must be taken out and paid for.

(5.) Every station at a greater distance than seven miles from any other occupied by the same party, will be deemed a separate station within the meaning of these Regulations, even though the area occupied may not altogether exceed twenty square miles; and no one license will cover a station capable of depasturing more than 4000 sheep or 500 head of cattle, or a mixed herd of sheep and cattle, equal to either 500 head of cattle or 4000 sheep.

(6.) No station, or part of a station, previously occupied under a separate license, will be incorporated with, or added to, the station of any licensed person, unless he pay for it the price of another license.

(7.) In other respects, the Regulations referred to will remain in force.

The limitation as to the quantity of stock which any person is to be permitted to have upon one station, will operate as a bar upon the exertions of the man of sagacity and skill; it will prevent him from putting on his station as many sheep as it will hold, because, if he has one more than the prescribed number, down will come the Commissioner, and make him pay an extra license. He looked upon this therefore as a monstrous and unjustifiable piece of legislation; it was as bungling a measure as could well be conceived. (Hear, hear.) These regulations were put forth in furtherance of an Act of Council, and if he recollected that law rightly, there must be a separate overseer for every station—a separate overseer for every five hundred head of cattle. (Great laughter.) Every point of a station, seven miles from one end of it is to be a separate station. Why, is it not requisite in some places that a station should be thirty, forty, or even fifty miles long? If a station is at the foot of a range of mountains, where the good land is in small patches, at the base of it, is it not requisite that this land should be occupied, and as the mountains may be inaccessible to anything but goats, the Commissioner may have to travel thirty or forty miles to get from one end of it to the other, and every seven miles he travels, will be estimated as a separate station. There were practical objections to the regulations; it had been said that no practical objections could be made to them, that those who were the most deeply interested, upon whom the wealth of the colony depends, knew nothing of the matter, that they must entirely depend upon this close council, which was supposed to know what would be most beneficial to the colony. In another point of view, he would say these imposts were most impolitic and unwise. He would say that the conduct of the Executive Government in imposing this impost—he would not call it a tax, for it was [illegible] and compressed by the representatives of the people be confided [illegible] setting aside its unconstitutionality—[illegible] impolitic and unwise. He thought The sixth main[illegible] the Government might be compared to valuation of [illegible] owner of a water-mill, who knows Lord STANLEY'S as much water as he requires with the averment [illegible] water for some other price of £1 an acre [illegible] to the fountain-head which [illegible] heir general value *as* [illegible] draw some of the water *prohibition of their sale;* [illegible] How would the effect of this excessive price [illegible] divert the stream of British emig[illegible] from the colony, and to obstruct the development of the natural resources of [illegible] country." The seventh deprecates the alarming social evils which are already manifestly produced by the want of "a secure and beneficial tenure" of the pasture grounds beyond the *frontier.* The eighth claims that the alienation of our [illegible] perity from flowing freely. He held in his hand a series of resolutions: he could have wished they had fallen into abler hands; but as he had been deputed to move them, he should not shrink from the duty. They had been told that the subject was a most important one, and if he occupied their time to a great length, the importance of the subject must be his apology. He would commence by reading the first three of the series of resolutions:—

1. That this meeting, having maturely considered the Government Regulations for the depasturage of Crown lands, which it is proposed should take effect from the 1st July, 1845, is of opinion that they are calculated to create a feeling of insecurity, there being no certainty that a further increase of the impost then to be demanded may not be attempted at some future time; and that in practice they would be found harassing and vexatious to the occupants of Crown lands, as well as most injurious in their general tendency.

2. That from a concurrence of adverse circumstances, over which they could exercise no control, the pastoral interests of this colony have been suffering during the last four years under an alarming and unprecedented depression, from the effects of which they are only now beginning to recover; and that to impose additional burthens upon them at such a time is impolitic, not only with reference to this colony, but as regards important interests in England, which must inevitably suffer from any serious diminution in the production of Australian wool.

3. That this meeting is of opinion that it should be the policy of the Government to diminish, rather than increase, the amount of direct impost upon the pastoral interests; and that as the license was originally intended more as a certificate of character than for any other purpose, the fee for the same might with advantage be reduced to a nominal charge of five shillings.

Having read thus far, he would endeavour to explain the principle upon which these resolutions were drawn up. He thought that the fairest way to equalise the charge for using Crown lands upon all persons in proportion to their amount of their stock would be that the fee for the license should be merely a nominal one. If it became necessary in consequence of this to increase the assessment, that could be done only through their own representatives, the Legislative Council, and he would observe that whatever might have been said respecting the proceedings of the Council during its last session, he doubted whether they would ever have committed such egregious blunders as were contained in this notice. They were practical men, and before they had imposed such a burthen would have made enquiries. Did the Executive enquire before this notice was issued? He never heard that they did; he believed they did not. He never heard of the notice until it was casually mentioned by Mr. Blackwell at a meeting of the District Council, who said that no station was in future to exceed twenty square miles: this he did not so much object to, as that no station should be allowed to have more than five hundred head of cattle, or four thousand sheep. Why one overseer and one stockman can with ease take care of one thousand or fifteen hundred head of cattle. (Yes, certainly.) He would now proceed to the succeeding resolutions, which were the most important part of the business that had called them together. The very disagreeable sensation of the new regulations, to follow out the simile he had before employed, might be compared to a smarting of the skin, but still it would cost some £10,000 or £20,000 a-year. There was however a maxim which he learnt as a school-boy, *principiis obsta*, resist the beginning of evils, (hear, hear,)—stop them before they have gained a head. (Great cheering.) He would now read the resolutions:—

4. That this meeting, whilst it recognises the principle, that the public lands of the colony are vested in Her Majesty, in trust for the benefit of all her subjects, more especially for the advancement of the interests of this colony, cannot but feel apprehensive of the consequences which may result from the administration of those lands being committed to the authority of the Governor only.

5. That such a power would, as this meeting conceives, enable the Executive at any time to set aside the exercise, by the representatives of the people, of their legitimate control over taxation, and may lead to serious collisions and troubles; that with a view to the prevention of these probable, although, perhaps, remote evils, and to the converting to the utmost possible advantage the vast resources derivable from the Crown Lands of this colony, this meeting would suggest that the regulation and control of the administration of the Crown Lands, under a judicious, well defined, and comprehensive national system, should be confided to the colonial legislature.

6. That the whole system of administering the Crown Lands of this colony requires to be remodelled and placed upon a different footing; that the minimum price of £1 per acre affixed upon the Crown Lands of Australia, by the Act of the Imperial Parliament 5 and 6 Vic., cap. 36, is so far beyond their general value, as to amount to a prohibition of their sale; that the effect of this excessive price is to divert the stream of British emigration from the colony, and to obstruct the development of the natural resources of the country.

7. That this system compels dispersion of our population in lieu of encouraging concentration, and, by preventing the acquirement of a secure and beneficial tenure, not only impedes the cultivation and improvement of the waste lands, but leads to a course of life, in the remote districts of the colony, which is greatly to be deplored, and pregnant with the most alarming social evils.

8. That looking upon the new depasturing regulations already referred to, as indicative of an intention on the part of the Local Government to recommend a perseverance in the system of attaching a price to the Crown lands of this colony altogether beyond their value, this meeting feels itself called upon to deprecate in the most earnest manner the further continuance of that system; and humbly to entreat Her Majesty the Queen and the Imperial Parliament to be pleased to sanction the alienation of the Crown lands of this colony, under the direction and control of His Excellency the Governor and the Legislative Council, upon such terms and conditions as may again attract a beneficial emigration to our shores, thereby sustaining and promoting the best interests of this colony, and the welfare of the empire at large.

It would be seen that these last resolutions took up a much broader ground for the foundation of the petition, than the mere depasturing regulations; they looked not merely at the sores upon the surface, but to the causes of the ailment; they referred to the principle which had caused the regulations, and, as he believed, all the other evils which had befallen the colony. They were not confined to mere pecuniary matters, but to those of a far higher nature. He would not there discuss the principles of taxation in a constitutional manner, for they had been discussed until they were threadbare; and if there were any who wanted further information, they could obtain it by reading the journals of the day. They were aware of the immense drain there had been upon the resources of the colony for the support of immigration, an expenditure which he had no doubt would prove wise in the end; but he would ask if it was right that the colony should be pressed down to the ground by the payment of £1,000,000 for immigration? It was a most unfortunate circumstance also that at the time the immigrants were arriving it pleased the Almighty to visit us with a drought which prevented us from feeding them with our own produce, and compelled us to send to the most remote parts of the world for food for them. Did not England, Ireland, and Scotland participate in the benefits, and why should they not bear a portion of the expense of their passage. And now as to the resolutions. With every respect for those who were co-operating with them in Sydney, and other parts of the colony, he differed from them with respect to the wording of their petition, which contained a sentence he thought might be made a very mischievous use of. It was said that where there is a multitude of councillors—but the remainder of the adage does not always apply. Perhaps in a numerous committee some persons may come in at the latter end, and although they have taken no part in the discussion insist upon making alterations. He was sure the Pastoral Association could never wish to separate the interests of the colony from those of the British community; but the following passage in their petition would lead to the conclusion that they wished it to be believed that the Crown lands of the colony belong to the present inhabitants of the colony, and that others of Her Majesty's subjects have nothing to do with them.

That your Petitioners, without disputing her Majesty's title to these waste lands, would yet respectfully submit that she holds them in trust for her subjects, the inhabitants of the colony; and that in order that that trust may be efficiently discharged, it is necessary that it should be delegated to those who have the deepest interest in the result, and the greatest local knowledge to guide them. Such a body your honorable house has been graciously pleased to provide in the Legislative Council of the Colony, and it is in their hands, and their hands only, that, in the opinion of your Petitioners, the management of the Waste Lands, and the Revenue arising from them, can be properly placed

The resolution which he had read, he imagined, contained what the petitioners must have intended to convey; but it was so worded that it could not be turned so as to have that mischievous effect which the mere naked assertion in the petition might have. He believed that there was no material difference of opinion between the framers of the petition and the [illegible] of the resolution—what they meant [illegible] that the revenue should not be [illegible] to mere English purposes, to pay [illegible] of the Lord Mayor, for in[illegible] the Governor of Jamaica; and he [illegible] at if a wise mode of applying [illegible] the benefit of the colony were [illegible], it would be the means of carrying on the colony in such a course of prosperity—to such a glorious destiny, as few have yet conceived. If the assertion in the petition was put forward nakedly, the Queen and her advisers would say, well, then, we will limit your colony, we will clip your wings, and instead of the colony of New South Wales extending from Cape Howe to Cape York, it shall comprise the twenty-three counties only, and we will found new colonies on either side of you, and keep you within your own limits. He believed if the British Government only understood the nature of our affairs, if they could have a temperate and accurate statement of our present condition laid before them, they would be as anxious to do all that would promote our prosperity as we ourselves could. They can have no unfavourable views with respect to us; but they do unfortunately depend upon the system known as the Wakefield system. He found in a speech of Sir G. Gipps, made in 1842, that His Excellency said, "So obviously does the squatting system act to prevent the sale of Crown lands, that the late Secretary of State (Lord John Russell), in a despatch dated 20th June, 1841, which has been laid before the Council, pointed out the propriety of raising the price of a license to depasture stock beyond the boundaries to five or six times its present amount. Nor was his lordship prompted to this by any communication from New South Wales, beyond a simple narration of facts. It scarcely appears to me that we can go at present as far as his lordship's suggestions would lead us: but I am satisfied, that whilst it is desirable on the one hand to improve the tenure of the squatter in every way in which it can be done without indisposing him to become a purchaser of land, so we must, on the other, as soon as the present despondency shall have passed away, make several alterations in respect to squatting licenses." It would be seen by this, that Lord John Russell wished to increase the burthen of the squatters not twice, as the new regulations will do, but six times; so that His Excellency has had much more consideration than the Whig Secretary. In the present Secretary for the Colonies, we have as true hearted an Englishman as ever lived, one who will not turn a deaf ear to our representations. The tax upon the squatters, it would be seen, was to be increased for the purpose of keeping up the price of Crown Land to the monstrous rate of £1 an acre, a price which would take from the newly arrived immigrant that capital which ought to be expended upon the improvement of the land itself. He was aware that he had high authority against him on that point: that he had Sir George Gipps, and one other member of the Executive Council, opposed to him; but he still maintained that the people of the colony are right on this point, and the government wrong. They were practical men, they knew what it was to go forth into the wilderness and subdue it; and they said, that fixing the minimum price of land at £1 an acre was a monstrous and a foolish act. But he would also show that theorists as well as practical men are against the high minimum price: he would quote the opinion of one of the greatest authorities of the present day, not as applying to this colony only, but all the colonies—which are repudiating the Wakefieldian system, a system which he believed was established for the purpose of putting money into the pockets of the founders. It is a cold-blooded, a heartless system: for the promoters of it sit in their closets and provide means for throwing thousands of their fellow-creatures upon the barren shores of New Zealand, leaving them there to the tender mercies of the savages. He would show the visionary enthusiasts who supported the system, that they are wrong in theory as well as in practice; that their system marches through the land like a pestilence, and is a perversion of all statesmanship and sound policy. He would read an extract from Macculloch's Notes to Smith's Wealth of Nations: edition 1839, page 602.

But not satisfied with attempting to put down abuses of this sort, we are now told that all the difficulties incident to colonization have originated in the too great dispersion of the colonists, and that to obviate them and to ensure to all new colonies the acme of prosperity, we have merely to compel the colonists to keep close together, by exacting a high price for the surrounding waste or unoccupied land, in other words, by making the colony as like an old settled country as possible! Perhaps such a crude project was hardly worthy of notice. If, on the one hand, the price set on the waste land was inconsiderable, it would not prevent the purchase of large tracts of land on speculation, and the entailing on the colony all the disadvantages that have resulted from the making of injudicious grants; and if, on the other hand, the price demanded for the land were pretty high, it would go far to oppose an insuperable obstacle to the progress of the colony. Rich men do not leave their native country to expose themselves to the inconveniences and hardships attending the establishment of new settlements in the wilderness. This, if it be done at all, must be done in time to come as in time past, by individuals in straitened circumstances, and anxious to improve their fortunes. But to exact a high or considerable price for land from such persons would, by sweeping away the whole, or a considerable portion of their capital, deprive them of the means of clearing and cultivating the land, and proportionably retard their progress and that of the colony. The plan of letting lands by fine, is admitted by every one who knows anything of agriculture, to be one of the worst that can be devised: and this colonization project is bottomed on the same principle, and will, no doubt, be as pernicious.

It is said, that in consequence of the exaction of a price for the land, and the concentration of the colonists, their employments being more combined and divided, will be prosecuted with a great deal more success than at present. All this, however, proceeds on the false and exploded assumption that the colonists are not, like other individuals, the best judges of what is for their own advantage. Dr. Smith says, truly, it is the highest impertinence for kings and ministers to attempt to direct private people *how* they should employ their capitals. But it is, if possible, a still greater impertinence to attempt to direct them *where* they shall employ them. A regard to their own interest will draw people sufficiently together. And to enact regulations in the view of concentrating them still more, is in every respect as contradictory and absurd as it would be to set about increasing the public wealth by regulating the sort of employments to be carried on, and the countries with which, and the commodities in which, to deal.

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It is a part of this new project, on the supposed excellence of which much stress is laid, that the sums got by the sale of lands in the colony, are to be expended in defraying the expenses attending the conveyance thither of labourers. This is a species of bait held out to tempt capitalists to buy land, by making them believe that though land be artificially dear, labour will be artificially cheap, and that, on the whole, they will be very well off! This, however, is merely attempting to repair an injury done the capitalists by inflicting a still more serious injury on the labourers. In a colony where a large portion of the capital is swallowed up in the purchase of land, the demand for labour must be comparatively limited; and this limited market is to be glutted by throwing upon it crowds of paupers, transported gratis from England! We say crowds of paupers, for few labourers aware of the facts of the case, who can afford to pay for a passage to the United States, will voluntarily go to a colony where land is to be artificially raised to a high price, and labour artificially reduced. The whole scheme seems, in fact, to be little else than a tissue of delusions and contradictions, and it says little for the discernment of the public, that it should have attracted any notice.

It is true that the Americans will sell their unoccupied lands; but they sell the richest and finest lands in the valley of the Mississippi at less than a dollar an acre, whereas we expect 5s. an acre for the worst land in Canada, and no less than 12s. or 20s. an acre for the worst land at the Antipodes, or in that *terra incognita* called Southern Australia! If these regulations be intended to divert the current of voluntary emigration from our own colonies to the United States, they do honour to the sagacity of those by whom they were contrived, and there is not a word to be said against them. But in all other respects, they seem to be as impolitic and absurd as can well be imagined.

In the speech from which he had before quoted, His Excellency said that it was known that he was not an advocate for a high minimum price, and had always maintained a distinction between the minimum price and the upset price. "Public opinion," said His Excellency, "is in favour of a low price: the officers of the government, as members of the public, are in favour of a low price; and under such circumstances I esteem it fortunate that the Parliament of Great Britain is about to take a discretionary power out of my hand." His Excellency also asserted that the capital paid for the introduction of labour was not colonial capital—in other words, that our wool bales are not colonial capital, that the money brought here by immigrants is not colonial capital, that it is English capital. He would admit this, if the colony was considered as Sir R. Peel said all colonies should be, as an English county; but in the ordinary acceptation of the words, how could it be called English capital; would it not have been employed here? It might have been perhaps thrown away—perhaps squandered in champagne, as was said by His Excellency to have been the case with a large portion of capital; he would quote the very words, "Why the whole country for miles, almost for hundreds of miles round Melbourne, is strewed to this day with champagne bottles." Are the colonists so degraded, so lost, that they would spend a million of money in champagne or other luxuries. This very rash expression, as he must call it, although made by the Governor, was at the time hastily, incautiously used; but he much regretted that His Excellency had not the wisdom to suppress it afterwards, he should have prevented its circulation, and not sent it round the world to be used to our prejudice, as it had by the present Secretary of State. He was sure that when His Excellency reflected upon the injury caused by this expression; he must feel a pang stronger than any temporary enjoyment he might receive from saying a smart thing. (Hear, hear.) His Excellency is a man of a hasty, a warm temperament; but would not knowingly do us an injury; he came out here anxious to do us all the good he could, to make us in fact an English county; but he was anxious to follow in the paths of philosophers, men who sit at home and write books upon colonies which they have never seen; unfortunately His Excellency's impulses originated in other communities, the antipodes of this in every respect: principles may be perfectly good in Canada or in England, which it would be perfectly fallacious to attempt to apply here. Another misfortune was, that while His Excellency worked like a slave in his office, he did not rely as he ought to do upon those who ought to advise him. Even the documents that went to Sydney from Camden, on public business, showed this, for scarcely one of them came back that did not show marks of having been under His Excellency's hand. It had been said somewhere that His Excellency was the hardest working man in the colony, and he believed it; but unfortunatly he worked to no account, or did mischief. If His Excellency had devoted his talents to the profession in which he was brought up, engineering,—if he had gone over the country and laid out great lines of roads by which the wealth of the country could have been carried down to the seaports, he would have done more good for the colony than by writing clever despatches. There are three great arterial roads in the colony, the northern, the southern, and the western, and he had heard a warm friend of the Governor's say that it would be a great blot upon his administration that he allowed these roads to go out of repair. What was the reason that his Excellency concentrated the immense power of hands that he at one time had at his command within a few miles of Sydney? The reason assigned was that it saved money to the British empire, because the rations could be obtained cheaper in the neighbourhood of Sydney than in the interior. He thought that about six hundred miles of main roads would make the communications of the colony comparatively easy, and if His Excellency had gone into every town and village along these roads and said to the people, will you enable me to provision these men as cheap when employed on your road as if I keep them in Sydney? would they not all have contributed something? (Hear, hear). But there was another reason behind: His Excellency wished to extend a favorite Canadian project—the formation of District Councils, which he (Mr. J. M'A.) maintained can never be worked while they continue as complicated as they are now, except in a few districts. His Excellency argued, that if the roads were suffered to get out of repair, the districts must repair them. He had not time, or he would have liked to have read to them an extract from a clever correspondent of the *Herald*, who some time since wrote under the signature of Jason, but now came forward in *propria persona* as Francis Kemble, in which is humorously shown the evils the colony labours under because the Governor will be a political economist. The Governor, in the speech he had before quoted from, said that no persons are more likely to mistake effects for causes than the political economists; but did not appear to see that this applied to himself. But it is not yet too late for His Excellency to retrace his false steps, to retrieve his errors, and put his political character on a firmer foundation than ever. He did hope that His Excellency would yet reconsider his position, and see that it is himself that is wrong, and not the colonists, and that he will make an appeal—an appeal sure to be responded to—to the right feelings of the colonists, and that not by mere words only. If he (Mr. J. M'A.) were allowed to be a counsellor to the Governor, he would ask His Excellency to weigh well the passage he had read from Macculloch, and, having done so, to recommend, with all the weight of his personal character and his exalted station, an alteration in the present land regulations. If the finances of the Government are straitened, as he believed they are—are we not all poor—have we not all mistaken our means? If, however, the Governor would come forward and show that he was ready to bear the brunt of the day, by giving up £2000 a year of his salary, and recommending every government officer to give up twenty per cent. of his remuneration, and was then to call upon all classes to exercise the most rigid economy, he was sure that there would not be found one colonist who would not answer as he ought to do. (Hear, hear). But when the colonists were met with mere pitiful doctrines of political economy, misapplied in most instances, and were called upon to pay a forced, exacted tribute, was it surprising that these regulations should be met, as they had been, by an unanimous and determined opposition? He would now allude to one of the most important, nay the most important, the most lamentable result of the system of occupying Crown lands as at present conducted. What is the state, as regards religion and morality, of the persons now occupying land beyond the boundaries? Take for instance, a gentleman born, brought up in England, in the enjoyment of all the social and intellectual gratifications with which England abounds: he is thrown into the interior, where he has literally no home—he has no tenure of the land he occupies, for he does not know the day he may be removed: he therefore does nothing for the improvement of the religious state of those around him; he has no Church to go to on Sunday; he has no means, except in the solitary communings of his own heart, of directing his thoughts to those matters which are of deeper importance than anything that concerns this sublunary existence; he has no home, he cannot take his wife or children into the bush; his situation is in all respects most deplorable. Upon this state of things alone, he would rest his claim for an alteration of the present system. What the details of the new system should be, that was not the place to enquire; but he did not think there would be much difficulty in framing them. He would give a brief outline of what he proposed. The whole of the crown lands should be divided into two classes, arable and pastoral: these again should be subdivided into lands most beneficial for particular descriptions of agricultural or pastoral pursuits: the arable land should be divided into small sections, and every person arriving in the Colony at his own expense should have a certain amount of land, in fee simple, in proportion to the amount paid, whether for the passage of himself or servants. Then supposing that a man took forty acres of arable land, he should have the free use of a similar allotment alongside of it as a paddock, for seven or fourteen years, at the end of which time he should have the right of pre-emption when the land should be sold by the government. The same principle might be applied to pastoral lands: a man might have a certain portion given him for a homestead, and be allowed the use of a certain number of sections round it, for a small rent, with the right of pre-emption at the end of a given period. If this plan were carried out, together with a national system of emigration, not to be paid for however by money sent from this colony, he had no doubt it would be found to answer. With respect to emigration he thought the overseers of the poor ought to pay a fair quota of the expense, as they derive the benefit as well as the colony. He thanked them for the attention with which they had heard him; much more might be said upon the subject, but he would not detain them any longer. There would, however, be many more opportunities of discussing these regulations—in the Legislative Council Chambers, and through the Press. The Press was their great safeguard; it was impossible their interests could be trampled upon with impunity, while they had a free, an independent, and a vigilant Press. Through the Press the subject could be still further discussed, and the result of the interchange of ideas which is now taking place will be, that the objections to the regulations will be laid before the government in such a clear manner that he who runs may read; and he trusted that the decision which would be ultimately come to, would be one most conducive to the benefit, not only of ourselves, but also of the whole British empire. He begged to move the adoption of the resolutions which he had read.

Mr. JAMES GARLAND had much pleasure in seconding the resolutions. The subject had been discussed by others much more able than himself, both at Camden and elsewhere; but still he felt called upon to say why he supported the resolutions. He did not intend to enter into any abstract theories, but to take a common-sense view of the case. The question appeared to him to be this: will the exaction of a fresh impost from the squatters be beneficial to the colony or not? If the squatters are amassing riches, if their coffers are full of money, if their circumstances are prosperous, then there might be some justification for demanding additional imposts from them. But as this is not the case, as nineteen out of every twenty squatters will say that they are every year sinking capital, is it right to impose fresh charges upon them; must not these regulations have the effect of sending the sheep and cattle to pot, and their owners after them? How impolitic thus to dry up the very springs of the colony's prosperity. If Sir George Gipps asked what he should do for a revenue, that was a question which he should ask of his Legislative Council. Why were members sent to the Council? To grant subsidies. And if the Governor had the power of raising money without their consent, what was the use of sending them at all? What return were the squatters to get for this new burthen: the amount already raised left a large surplus after it was applied to the purposes for which it was raised. Why, therefore, should it be increased. The new regulations would be the greatest blow ever struck at the colony's prosperity? Many stockholders, finding that their profits would not allow them to remain in the settled districts, were getting rid of their superintendents, and making arrangements for removing their wives and families beyond the boundaries, and by so doing, could just see a glimpse of hope through the heavy clouds which have so long hung over us,—when the iron hand of power is interposed, and the view again darkened. The squatters do not deserve such treatment: they have been enterprising men, have gone through many dangers and difficulties in exploring and developing the resources of the country,—and thus are they recompensed. They have fought a hard battle for a long time, and now they are to lose all. He did hope, however, that the threatened ruin might be averted; it was gratifying to find that the whole of the wealth and intelligence of the colony is opposed to the new regulations, and he trusted that the opposition might be effective. With these remarks he begged to second the resolutions moved by Mr. Macarthur.

The resolutions were then put *seriatim*, and carried unanimously.

Mr. WILLIAM MACARTHUR moved the appointment of a committee for the purpose of drawing up a petition. There was not the slightest intention of doing anything in opposition to the petition prepared in Sydney—in fact, persons might sign both; but it was thought that the sentiments of different districts had better be embodied in different petitions. These sentiments, which would agree in principle, would be expressed in different language, in different places; and the sense intended to be conveyed, would thus be brought more forcibly under notice. He moved

9. That the following gentlemen be appointed a committee, to frame petitions, embodying the substance of the foregoing resolutions, and to take such further steps as may be necessary to carry out the objects of this meeting; Major H. C. Antill, Messrs. James Chisholm, James Garland, James Hassall, William Howe, William Howe, junior, Thomas Howe, John Hurley, William Lumsdaine, James Macarthur, William Macarthur, Lachlan Macalister, Matthew Macalister, George M'Leay, J. Thompson, C. Beck.

Mr. THOMAS HOWE seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. WILLIAM HOWE, jun., moved that Mr. William Macarthur might be requested to take the chair.

Mr. JAMES MACARTHUR expressed his deep sense of obligation to Mr. Cowper, for having taken the chair, and his temperate conduct in presiding over them that day. He should not wait for a seconder, but called for three cheers for Mr. Cowper.

Three cheers were given for Mr. Cowper, who acknowledged the honour, and the meeting separated.

There were about one hundred persons present at the meeting, which was held in the yard of the Camden Inn.

SALES BY AUCTION.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF R. MILLAR AND CO.
(By order of the Trustee.)
SPLENDID GRAND PIANOFORTE, BY BROADWOOD.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON is instructed to offer for sale by auction, on
FRIDAY, 10TH INSTANT,
At Twelve o'clock,
A splendid Grand Pianoforte, by Broadwood and Sons, with all the modern improvements.
The above being nearly new and in excellent order, is confidently recommended to any one requiring a good serviceable instrument.
Terms—Cash. 6187

70,000 NO. 4 MANILA CIGARS.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on
FRIDAY, 10TH INSTANT,
at eleven o'clock,
70,000 No. 4 a superior Manila cigars, out of bond.
Terms—Cash. 6183

AT THE LITTLE RIVER, NEAR YASS.
2660 HEAD.
A SALE OF SHEEP WITHOUT RESERVE.

MR. STUBBS will sell by public auction, at his Mart, King-street, on
SATURDAY, 12TH MAY, 1844,
At Twelve o'clock precisely,
2660 head of Sheep, consisting of ewes, rams, wethers, and lambs.
TOGETHER WITH,
170 hurdles
4 bags sugar
1 steel mill, &c., &c. &c.
These sheep are now depasturing about sixteen miles from Yass, and will be positively sold to the highest bidder All particulars as to extent of station, quality of wool, at per last prices, sex and ages of sheep, &c., will be made known at time of sale, as per letter of advice at the Mart. 5854

A CAPITAL PROPERTY,
In the Township of LIVERPOOL, parish of ST. LUKE, Elizabeth-street and George-street.

MR. STUBBS is instructed to sell by public auction, at the Mart, King-street, on
MONDAY NEXT, 13TH MAY, 1844,
At Twelve o'clock precisely,
"All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement one rood and twenty perches, being in the town of Liverpool, parish of St. Luke, commencing at the *corner* of Elizabeth-street and George-street, being granted in accordance with the Report upon Memorial No. 353, made on the 31st May, 1836."
Quit-rent, £1 2s. 4d. per annum, to July, 1849.
This excellent property is in a capital situation, and adjoins Mrs. Allen's two-storied house, between the old Hope Inn, and the Church: it is also near Mr. Pritchett's buildings.
Terms at sale. 6052

TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE RELICT OF THE LATE MR. BELMORE.
96 ALLOTMENTS OF LAND,
ADJOINING THE GOVERNMENT TOWNSHIP OF BROULEE, NEAR THE HARBOUR.

MR. STUBBS is instructed to sell by public auction, at the Mart, King-street, on
MONDAY next, the 13th day of MAY, 1844,
at twelve o'clock precisely, viz.—
Ninety-six Allotments of Land, situated on the BRAIDWOOD and SYDNEY ROADS, and St. Vincent, King, Queen, and Erskine streets.
Terms liberal, make known at sale. 6053

FOR CASH, AND CHEAP,
A COTTAGE with 100 feet frontage to GEORGE-STREET.
REDFERN ESTATE, LOT 38, SEC. 7.

MR. STUBBS will put up to public competition, at his Mart, on
MONDAY, THE 13TH MAY, 1844,
At twelve o'clock precisely,
The above excellent property.
The Cottage has four rooms, is built of nine inch brick, stuccoed outside, pannel doors, varnished and painted, fitted up with cheffonnier cupboards, and finished with a verandah, all complete, with 100 feet depth.
Terms cash.
☞ The public are to remember that this property is outside the city boundary, and therefore "not taxable," one of the reasons that makes this estate so valuable and thickly inhabited. 6171

SHEEP,
IN THE COUNTY OF BATHURST, AND
CATTLE AND STATION,
IN THE DISTRICT OF WELLINGTON.
In the Insolvent Estate of J. T. HUGHES.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by public auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place,
THIS DAY, THE 9TH MAY,
at eleven o'clock precisely,
The following valuable Stock, viz:—
SHEEP,
Depasturing at "THOMSON'S STATION," on the Macquarie River, about five miles from Bathurst, consisting of—
457 Ewes of various ages
802 Wethers, two and three years old
632 Lambs, eight months old

1891 Sheep, more or less
1382 Sheep at WINBURNDALE, near Bathurst, of which nearly one half are 2½ year wethers, and the remainder from 9 to 10 months' lambs
897 Sheep at "PALING YARDS," fifteen miles *north-east from Bathurst*, consisting of 657 ewes, 2½ years old, lately lambed, and 240 rams
647 Ewes, about 2½ years old, lately lambed, on Government land, called "Middle Wattle Flat," near Limekilns, *about 20 miles north-east from Bathurst;* TOGETHER WITH ALL INTEREST WHICH THE SELLERS HAVE IN THE STATION, WITH HUT, PALING YARDS, &c.

4817 Head, more or less.

The Sheep for the most part are strong and thriving, with a strong staple of wool fit for combing. The flock at "Paling Yards" are fine-woolled Sheep of the TERRY BREED, *and the Rams, some of which are imported, are of the* MERINO *and* SAXON BREED, *and very superior.*

CATTLE.
1060 HEAD, consisting of about
389 Cows
246 Heifers
174 Bullocks
242 Steers
9 Bulls.

1060 Head, more or less, *exclusive of Calves under six months, together with the right of station.*
The *Cattle* are very superior, partaking a good deal of the DURHAM BREED, and *all the old cows are broken in to bail.*
The *Run* has a frontage of ten miles to the *River Macquarie*, with an interminable back run watered by the *Budda Lagoon*, and capable of grazing a large number of cattle.
There is a good substantial barked Hut, an excavated Dairy, Stockman's Hut, capacious Stockyard, a forty-acre Paddock, &c.
After the Sale of the Sheep and Cattle there will be sold
15 Working Bullocks
9 Head of Cattle
1 Horse, 2 Drays, and Harness
1 Cart and Horse Harness
from 4 to 500 bushels of Wheat, and about 100 bushels corn, with some articles of Furniture, all at WINBURNDALE, NEAR BATHURST.
The Stock may be seen at the different stations, and for further particulars apply to E. B Cornish, Overseer, at Winburndale, near Bathurst, or at the Office of the Trustees, 397, Pitt-street, Sydney.
By order of the Trustees,
GILBERT MARJORIBANKS,
5606 Accountant to the Estate

2024 SHEEP AT FRAZER'S CREEK, BYRON'S PLAINS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by public auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place,
THIS DAY, THE 9TH INSTANT,
Immediately after the Sale of the 4817 Sheep and 1060 Head of Cattle, already advertised,
THE FOLLOWING SHEEP, now running at FRAZER'S CREEK, Byron's Plains, in charge of Mr. Henry Wilks:
862 Ewes, from three to five years old
20 Rams
436 Wethers
319 Ewe Lambs, eight months old
387 Wether ditto, eight months old

2024 Head, more or less,
Warranted sound.
Terms at sale. 6178

SEVEN SUPERIOR HORSES.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place,
THIS DAY, 9TH INSTANT,
At Eleven o'clock precisely,
Seven superior Horses.
Terms at sale. 6147

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF HENRY MOORE.

THE BARQUE *GIRAFFE*,
THE SCHOONER *CATHERINE*,
AND THREE CHRONOMETERS.
By order of the Trustees.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place,
ON MONDAY NEXT, 13TH INST.,
At Eleven o'clock precisely,
The Barque *GIRAFFE*, burthen 260 6-94 tons, as she is now lying at Moore's Wharf, with all her standing and running rigging, &c., &c.
The schooner *CATHERINE*, burthen 163 2671-3500 tons, as she is now lying at Moore's Wharf, with all her standing and running rigging, &c., &c.
AFTER WHICH,
One seven-day Chronometer, nearly new, maker, Charles Shepherd, No. 217
One two-day Chronometer, maker, M'Lachlan, No. 271
One one-day Chronometer, maker, Arnold, 2169.
☞ Both vessels are too well known to require any further comment from the auctioneer, as he feels assured that they would not under any other circumstances have been brought into the market at present.
Terms at sale.
Trustees. { G. R. GRIFFITHS, W. S. DELOITTE, FREDERICK PARBURY.
6075

MR. S. LYONS will sell by public auction, on
SATURDAY, 1ST JUNE NEXT,
About 1300 Sheep (of ages), now depasturing at Wollogorang, near Goulburn, in charge of Henry Edenborough, Esq.
Terms at sale. 6005

FURTHER ATTRACTION FOR MONDAY'S SALE.
THE BRIG *DIANA*, THE PACKET BRIG *JULIA*, AND THE SCHOONER *WAVE*.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on
MONDAY NEXT, THE 13TH INSTANT,
At eleven o'clock,
THE FAST-SAILING COPPERED BRIG *DIANA*.
Burthen 204 tons, new measurement, with all her stores, sails, running and standing rigging, &c., as she is now lying off the Flour Company's Wharf.
This vessel has since her arrival in port been on the Patent Slip and repaired. She is well adapted for the New Zealand and South Sea Island trade, where dispatch is required, and has great accommodation on deck for Sheep or Cattle. Her sails and rigging have been put in order with the intention of sending her to sea by the present owner.
THE PACKET BRIG *JULIA*,
With all her stores, &c., burden 130 tons.
This vessel was built by Mr. John Taylor Windship, under the inspection of Mr. John Robert Milne, and no expense was spared in fitting her out. She is well known at the South Sea Islands as a trader, and her accommodations are very superior for a vessel of her tonnage.
THE COPPERED SCHOONER *WAVE*,
Burthen 63 tons; with all her stores, &c.,
Built by Mr. Windship as a trader to the Bar Harbours, is particularly strong, and of a light draught of water, and sails very fast.
☞ All the above vessels are lying moored off the Flour Company's Wharf, where the inventories may be seen.
Terms at sale. 6149

IMPORTANT SALE
OF
CITY PROPERTY.
IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF PROSPER DE MESTRE.
BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Mart, George-street and Charlotte-place, on
MONDAY, THE 10TH JUNE ENSUING,
THE FOLLOWING HIGHLY
VALUABLE ALLOTMENTS OF CITY PROPERTY,
Which in every respect offer the best opportunity for the investment of capital that has ever appeared in the market—consequently require no eulogium to enhance their value.
The following will be the order of sale:—
FIRST.—THE GEORGE-STREET PROPERTY.
Opposite the Military Barracks.
Lot 1.—No. 485, House, Shop, and Premises occupied by Mr. James Tegg, bookseller, at an annual rent of £210, payable quarterly tenant at will.
Lot 2.—No. 486, House, Shop, and Premises, occupied by Mr. Francis Ellard, music seller, at an annual rent of £180, payable quarterly; tenant at will.
Lot 3.—No. 487, House, Shop, and Premises, occupied by Mrs. Dick, jeweller, at an annual rent of £180, payable quarterly; tenant at will.
Lot 4.—No. 488, House, Shop, and Premises, occupied by the General Insurance Company, at an annual rent of £185, payable quarterly; lease for fourteen years from 1st October, 1839.
Lot 5.—No. 489, House, Shop, and Premises, occupied by Mr. John Blackman, auctioneer, at an annual rent of £273, payable monthly; there is an agreement for a lease at the tenant's option.
Lot 6.—No. 490, The Sydney Bank and the City Hotel, Mr. Alderman Flood, tenant, at an annual rent of £275, payable quarterly; leased for fourteen years from 1st January, 1840.
Lot 7.—Stores, Yard, &c., let to Messrs. Lyall, Scott, and Co., merchants, at the annual rent of £175, payable quarterly; let for one year, from 1st January, 1844.
Total annual rental of the above premises, £1478.
SECOND.—THE LIVERPOOL-STREET PROPERTY.
The Dwelling House and Premises at present occupied by Mr. De Mestre, near the corner of Liverpool and Elizabeth streets.
For particulars of this property see circulars and plan.
THIRD.—THE ALLOTMENTS OF LAND IN LIVERPOOL AND ELIZABETH STREETS.
Lot 1.—Situate at the corner of the above streets, having a frontage of nineteen feet to Liverpool-street, and fifty-six feet to Elizabeth-street
Lot 2 has a frontage of eighteen feet six inches to Liverpool-street, by a depth of about fifty-six feet to a reserved passage leading to a carriage way from Elizabeth-street.
Lots 3, 4, 5, and 6, have each a frontage of twenty-two feet six inches to Elizabeth-street, with a depth varying from thirty-six to forty-three feet to the said reserved passage.
FOURTH.—TWO VERANDAH COTTAGES IN ELIZABETH-STREET.
Lot 1, No. 75.—Cottage and Premises rented by Mr. L. Grant, plumber, &c., at £39 per annum, payable weekly.
Lot 2, No. 73.—Cottage and Premises, rented by Mr. P. Crane, smith, &c., at £32 10s. per annum, payable weekly.
FIFTH.—THREE HOUSES IN CASTLEREAGH-STREET.
Lot 3. No. 68. Dwelling-house, containing ten rooms, formerly an Inn, being the fifth house south from the corner of Liverpool-street
Lot 4. No. 66. Ditto and Premises, rented by Mrs. Jordan, adjoining the above
Lot 5. No. 64. Ditto, rented by Miss Johnson, adjoining the above.
These premises have lately undergone a thorough repair.
MR. LYONS cannot refrain from remarking that he feels highly honoured by having the sale of the above valuable property, situated, as some of it is, in the principal part of the City of Sydney; and he is satisfied that competent judges will delay employing their capital until the above day of sale, as such an opportunity to become possessed of profitable investments is not likely to occur again.
Circulars, with plans and particulars, may be obtained of Mr. Goodall, Surveyor, King-street East; Mr. Gray, Accountant, No. 397, Pitt-street North; and at the Auction Mart.
Terms at Sale.
G. R. GRIFFITHS,
CLARK IRVING,
JAMES HOLT,
5597 Trustees.

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